Vol 5 Perfect—




# New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1545. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1856. PRICE, TWO CENTS.


## [illegible] Daily Times.

### THE YELLOW FEVER.

[illegible] List of the Sick at Fort Hamilton to the Present Time.

Condition of the Sick at Fort Hamilton and Vicinity.

A visit yesterday to the infected districts in Kings County enables us this morning to lay before the readers of the TIMES what is believed to be a correct list of all who have died of Yellow Fever in the County, the names of those of the sick, their condition, and many other interesting particulars not before published.

The exaggerated statements published relative to this disease in some quarters; that the sick were dying from neglect, and that there were not sufficient medical attendants and nurses, as we have before said, have no foundation in fact, and so we now know from personal observation.

There are some twenty-five cases at Fort Hamilton and vicinity, and perhaps as many more in different parts of Brooklyn. They are all well attended to. But what is wanted most at Fort Hamilton, and that immediately, is money, to enable those who are in attendance to render such aid and comfort as may be required. The wealthy people in this vicinity have nearly all fled, leaving their property in many instances entirely unprotected, and the place presents m r the appearance of a plague-stricken spot. The poor and those whose duty or imperative business demands it still remain on the spot, and are doing all that it is possible for human beings to do; but their means have been exhausted in [illegible] actual necessities of the afflicted. Unless money is furnished at once, no one can estimate the extent of the suffering that will ensue.

Mayor HALL of Brooklyn, who has from the first taken an active interest, has, we understand, consented to receive any contributions, and see that they are safely placed in possession of the New-Utrecht Board of Health. That the money received will be faithfully and legitimately applied, the names of the members comprising the Board are a sufficient guarantee. Ladies and gentlemen now engaged in this labor of love are free and untrammeled, so that they can act promptly and effectually, there is strong ground to hope that the disease will be kept within its present limits.

Out of a population of from 300 to 500, residing in the vicinity of Fort Hamilton, less than one hundred and fifty remain.

The disease, which has sent sorrow into so many families, made its first appearance at this point about the 22d of July. Dr. BAYLEY, of the Fort, and some others gave it as their opinion, long before this time, that the place would be visited by yellow fever the present season, and the Doctor was so strong in this belief that he sent his own family away by the first of July. They were convinced of this, believing that this fell-destroyer was to be wafted on the winds, and the result has shown that their opinions were but too well founded.

For several weeks after the infected vessels were moved in Gravesend Bay,—less than three quarters of a mile from Fort Hamilton—the wind was blowing from the southwest and south, in a direction so that the current of air passed directly over the now sickly locality. For a period of twelve days the wind changed to the North, Aug. 10 to 22, and during this period no new case of fever made its appearance, but the moment the wind changed back to its old quarter, the fever appeared again. The disease was undoubtedly introduced on Yellow Hook and along that shore from infected vessels anchored for awhile in the Channel between Fort Hamilton and Staten Island.

The many reports that this is an unhealthy spot, (Fort Hamilton,) no one who has ever visited the spot can be made to believe. During a period of five years [illegible] not more than three deaths by fever of any kind have been known, and not a single death during the same time in the garrison; the land is high, and it is undoubtedly, under ordinary circumstances, one of the most healthy places. It is a remarkable fact, that the yellow fever here has been limited to the shore—only one case having occurred half a mile from it. In Brooklyn and other parts of the County, every case has been traced to the infected vessels in Quarantine.

It is urged by many that the disease is not contagious, and the fact that few or none of the nurses in attendance have been sick is adduced as evidence, and there are some other facts stated above which seem to favor this theory.

It is worthy of remark that while this disease has been raging at Fort Hamilton there have been three cases of scarlet fever—all in the family of Mr. RALPH BULLOCK.

Among those who are in attendance upon the sick at Fort Hamilton and vicinity, we mention the following: Dr. BAYLEY, Surgeon U. S. A.; Rev. Mr. SCHOFIELD, Messrs. WM. and CHARLES SEARS; ISAAC RYER, of New-York; Dr. ROBERT, of Staten Island; PAUL OLIVER, FRANCIS E. BERGEN, and many others whose names are not now recollected.

Dr. HARRIS, of the Marine Hospital, Staten Island, some time ago sent over a physician and several nurses, who have been constantly on duty ever since. He has also rendered great assistance by furnishing cots, bedding, &c.

Last, but not least, are a number of noble, self-sacrificing ladies, who have been constant in their attendance upon the sick, in and out of season, and have been the means of relieving much suffering. Their names should be made known, as their conduct is worthy of all praise.

### The Sick at Fort Hamilton and Vicinity.

STEPHEN GEREN—Son of H. GEREN, Hotel keeper, who died on the 30th inst., convalescent. Mr. GEREN's hotel, which is under the hill at Fort Hamilton, has been taken for a hospital by the Fort Hamilton Relief Society.

JOHN SOTTA—A German. He fled from Fort Hamilton on the 23d, and returned on Friday last, when he was at once taken sick. He is in the Hospital, and has been well attended, but will probably die.

Mrs. [illegible]—Convalescent.

Mrs. TREGO—German, convalescent.

WM. CLARK—(colored)—In Hospital doing well. CLARK was found sick in the street by Dr. BAYLEY, U. S. A.

JANE DOYLE—Doing well.

Alice ——, servant to Mrs. SEAMAN's—nearly well.

THOMAS LITTLE—Convalescent.

MARY DOYLE—Convalescent.

Black JACK—Convalescent.

JULIA KENNEDAY—Cannot live.

Mrs. BURNS—In the same house, convalescent.

JAMES MCKNIGHT—Was nearly well, but is now worse; not expected to live.

MAGGY ROSS—Recovered.

Mrs. [illegible]—Bay Ridge; very sick.

Mr. SHAW's gardener—Convalescent.

Servant girl—Convalescent.

Wife of gardener employed at Mr. MCELRATH's—Convalescent.

Servant girl in the employ of Major MORRIS, U. S. A. Only arrived there Friday last. Doing well.

Mrs. LIVENS, wife of Quarter-master's Sergeant, U. S. A.

Three soldiers in the Fort were taken sick—one each on the 27th, 28th and 30th of August.

Mrs. WILLIAMS, wife of a soldier, was taken sick on the 28th.

Mrs. WILLIAMS' sister was taken sick on the 30th.

All of the above are doing well, and some convalescent.

The report made in some of the papers of a Miss SEAMAN sick is not correct. There is no Miss SEAMAN, nor is there any one by that name sick.

A servant girl named JEAN, in the employ of Miss [illegible], was taken sick with the fever on Thursday last, and instantly started for her sister's, in [illegible]-street, New-York. Every effort was made to have her remain for treatment there, but it was of no avail.

Mr. BRADY, who resides about half a mile below Fort Hamilton, towards the Bath House, was taken down yesterday.

THE SICK ELSEWHERE.

In Brooklyn we have only heard of two new cases since Thursday last. These are both in the family of Mr. JOHN [illegible], [illegible]-street, Gowanus—his wife and child. This is a dozen blocks nearer the city proper in this direction than any case heretofore reported, and from this it would appear that the disease is gradually advancing towards the city. Both of these patients were doing well yesterday. There are no cases reported in other parts of Brooklyn.

At Yellow Hook, Bay Ridge, and vicinity, we have no positive knowledge of any new cases—rumor has it that there have been several since Friday. All the patients are doing well as far as known, and a majority now down will probably recover.

SICK IN KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL.

| Name. | Where from. | Nativity. | Condition. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albert Terry, | Brooklyn, E. D. | Amer'n. | Convalescent. |
| John Curran, | Brooklyn, E. D. | Ireland. | Recovered. |
| J. Henderbough, | Yellow Hook, | Ireland. | Under treat't. |
| George Ross, | Gravesend, | England. | Under treat't. |
| John Oswald, | Gravesend, | Germ'ny. | Recovered. |
| Mich'l Schneider, | Gravesend, | Germ'ny. | Under treat't. |
| Jane Nelson, | Gowanus, | Ireland. | Under treat't. |
| Bridget Reardon, | Fort Hamil'n, | Ireland. | Under treat't. |
| Margaret Welsh, | Yellow Hook, | U. S. | Under treat't. |
| Julia Tracy, | Fort Hamil'n, | Ireland. | Under treat't. |
| Total | | | 10. |

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE FORT HAMILTON RELIEF SOCIETY.

The following new cases are to be added to the list already given:

Mrs. TREGO—A German, was taken sick on Wednesday, treated her own case; a light one; doing well.

Mrs. BRADSHAW—A German, taken sick on Thursday, case treated on Friday; a light one; doing well.

(These two last cases are in "Irishtown.")

BILL—Colored man, taken sick on Wednesday, admitted to hospital on Friday; very sick, but doing well.

JOHN SAWYO—Just returned from Newark, N. J., where he had been for five days; been complaining two days.

Servant girl of Major MORRIS, taken sick last night, doing well this morning.

Mrs. LEVENS, wife of Sergeant LEVENS, taken sick last night.

Mrs. GEREN's son died this morning.

Private McCORMICK died this morning in Military Hospital.

Nearly all of the sick are doing well, and some convalescing.

FRANCIS E. BERGEN,
Secretary Fort Hamilton Relief Society.

Saturday, August 30, 1856.

DEATHS AT FORT HAMILTON, BROOKLYN, FLATBUSH, AND ELSEWHERE IN KINGS COUNTY.

| Name. | Age. | Place of residence. | Date of d'h. |
|---|---|---|---|
| James Blauvelt | [illegible] | Concord-st., Brooklyn | July 23 |
| John Brady | 30 | New-Utrecht | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 24 | [illegible], Brooklyn | [illegible] |
| Wm. [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | July 26 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Margaret L. [illegible] | [illegible] | Bay Ridge | July 29 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | July 31 |
| Sarah V. D. Bergen | [illegible] | (Daughter of John V.) | Aug. 1 |
| [illegible] White | [illegible] | [illegible] | Aug. [illegible] |
| Andrew H. Powell | [illegible] | Fort Hamilton | Aug. [illegible] |
| Calvin Harding | [illegible] | Wolcott-st., Brooklyn | Aug. 6 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible], Brooklyn | Aug. [illegible] |
| Nathaniel Boyle | [illegible] | Bay Ridge | Aug. 13 |
| Margaret M. Bergen | 21 | (Daughter of John V.) | Aug. 13 |
| Ann Lott* | [illegible] | Flat'h, (sister of John V.) | Aug. 14 |
| Eliza McGrath | 30 | 35th-st., Brooklyn | Aug. 16 |
| Anna Lamont | 36 | Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn | Aug. 17 |
| Charles Prince | 73 | Bay Ridge | Aug. 17 |
| Theodore Bergen | 19 | 3d-av., B'n, (son of J. V.) | Aug. 16 |
| Ida Bergen | [illegible] | Fort Hamilton | Aug. 17 |
| Catharine Hayes | 22 | Bay Ridge, (daughter of Mr. Boyle) | Aug. 17 |
| John Myers | 24 | Greenfield, (husband of C. Myers) | Aug. 17 |
| Delbert Bergen | 17 | 3d av., B'n, (son of J. V.) | Aug. 18 |
| Michael Bergen | 19 | 3d av., B'n, (son of J. B.) | Aug. 19 |
| Andrew M. Boyle | 18 | Bay Ridge (son of N. B.) | Aug. 19 |
| George O. Brown | 32 | [illegible] | Aug. 20 |
| W. A. B. Seabury | 27 | Court-street, Brooklyn | Aug. 20 |
| John Johnson | 27 | Atlantic-street, Brooklyn | Aug. 21 |
| Lefferts Bergen | 27 | 36th-street, Brooklyn | Aug. 21 |
| John McIver | [illegible] | Fort Hamilton | Aug. 21 |
| Charles C. Prince | 2 | Clinton-av., B'n, (s. of C. P.) | Aug. 24 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Fort Hamilton | Aug. 25 |
| [illegible] | 44 | F. Hamilton, (w. of [illegible]) | Aug. [illegible] |
| Hiram Green | [illegible] | Fort Hamilton | Aug. [illegible] |
| [illegible] Gray | 45 | Flatbush-street, Greenpoint | Aug. 14 |
| Total | | | 36 |

* Mrs. Lott attended Miss M. M. Bergen, who died on the 13th.

IN FORT HAMILTON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Michael Nugent, 32 | Soldier | Aug. 2 |
| —— Lichtenberg | Soldier | Aug. 2 |
| Sergeant Berry | Soldier | Aug. 7 |
| Richard McCormick | Soldier | Aug. 30 |
| Mrs. Henry (wife of Serg't Henry) | | Aug. 1 |
| General Stanton | | Aug. 1 |
| Sarah Gruber, 42, servant of Major Morris | | Aug. 26 |
| Total—7. | | |

OTHER DEATHS IN THE VICINITY OF THE FORT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Unknown man | July 24 |
| Wife of Jas. ——, in the employ of Gen Stanton | Aug. 2 |
| Mrs. Done | July 29 |
| Miss Wester | (about) Aug. 10 |
| Unknown man | Aug. 10 |
| Servant girl at Mr. Chester | Aug. 22 |
| Philip Tully | Aug. 26 |
| Total—7. | |

DEATHS IN COUNTY HOSPITAL.

| Names. | Age. | Nativity. | Where from. | Time of Death. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] Moran | 34 | Ireland | Fort Hamilton | Aug. 5 |
| Clyde Van Duzer | 24 | U. S. | Brooklyn, E. D. | Aug. 8 |
| [illegible] Pierce | 34 | U. S. | Brooklyn, E. D. | Aug. 11 |
| [illegible] Welsh | 35 | Ireland | Brooklyn, W. D. | Aug. 12 |
| Henry Dolway | 30 | U. S. | Brooklyn, W. D. | Aug. 12 |
| Unknown man | 30 | Germany | Brooklyn, W. D. | Aug. 15 |
| Mary Fish | 30 | Ireland | Fort Hamilton | Aug. 21 |
| Martin Burbeck | 32 | Germany | Bath | Aug. 21 |
| Patrick Sweeney | 27 | Ireland | Brooklyn, W. D. | Aug. 22 |
| John Ryan | 27 | England | Brooklyn, W. D. | Aug. 22 |
| John Gallagher | 31 | Ireland | Penitentiary | Aug. 25 |

Gallagher worked at the foot of Pearl-street, Brooklyn, and boarded with a lighterman—he went on a drunken frolic and was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and on the third day after his confinement he was taken with the yellow fever.

Frederick Hirschoff, 28, Germany, Brooklyn, W. D. Aug. 26.

All the above were interred in the burying ground at Flatbush. Total—12.

OTHER DEATHS.

Twelve persons have died in different parts of the County, and were interred in the "Cemetery of the Holy Cross," Flatbush, whose names cannot be ascertained.

Total number of deaths in Kings County by yellow fever from July 22 to Aug. 31, 74.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Notwithstanding the moisture of Friday evening, after our accounts from Governor's Island arrived at our office, no new cases were discovered. On Saturday two cases were reported, but the patients soon passed the critical point of the disease. There remain in the Hospital under treatment seven or eight cases, the sufferers fast convalescing.

On the evening of Friday, four of the crew, ailing with the fever, were taken from the Fashion, which had previously discharged 36 suffering under chronic dysentery. They are recovering. Beds from infected ships still continue to wash up from Quarantine; but as they are carefully watched, no further danger need be anticipated from that cause.

### Mortality in Brooklyn.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the city of Brooklyn ending Aug. 30, 1856: males, 61; females, 55—total, 116; adults, 39; minors, 78. An increase of ten on the previous week.

*Principal Diseases*—Cholera Infantum, Marasmus, each 14; Consumption, Diarrhoea, each 8; Convulsions, Inflammation Bowels, each 7; Debility, Dysentery, Hydrocephalus, Bilious Congestive Fever, each 4; Congestion Brain, Congestion Lungs, Inflammation Brain, Croup, Small-Pox, Puerperal Fever, Cholera Morbus, Chorea, Yellow Fever, each 2. M. WENDELL, Health Officer.

### Brooklyn Board of Health.

This Board held a regular meeting on Saturday morning. Present, Mayor HALL, presiding, and Aldermen OAKLEY, WALSH and SHAW.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Health Wardens reported a number of nuisances, and the usual order for abatement made.

Dr. WENDELL, Health Officer, reported that he had received no notice of any case of infectious or contagious disease during the preceding 24 hours.

The Board adjourned till Monday morning.

### Assistance Offered.

The following telegraphic dispatch was received yesterday by Mayor WOOD:

NORFOLK, Saturday, Aug. 30, 1856.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York:

Seeing by the *Herald* of the 28th inst., that the yellow fever has made its appearance at Fort Hamilton, and that there is much suffering from the want of proper nursing, I write to request that, should such be the case, you will inform me at once, and it will afford much pleasure to our citizens generally, by whom the kindness of your people last Summer will long be remembered, to render you any assistance, in the way of nurses or otherwise, which it is possible for us to do. In case you wish it, we can immediately dispatch to your aid a number of nurses, both male and female, who have had the fever, and who are also experienced in nursing that disease. Hoping that the report I saw may be exaggerated, I am your obedient servant, AUG. B. COOKE,
President Howard Association.

### How the Yellow Fever is Brought to the City.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

The bark *Vespasia*, from Puerto Cabello, is now discharging at Pier No. 18 North River. It would be interesting to the public to know under what regulation she has been allowed to come up to the City. It may be that the port of Puerto Cabello was healthy when the *Vespasia* left, but whilst coasting the carpenter and the Captain died of yellow fever. On the voyage from Puerto Cabello to this port, four persons on board took the disease, one only, a lad, surviving. Above facts are reported on good authority, and the question arises, who is responsible for the vessel having been allowed to come up to the City? D.

### City Mortality.

The City is still in a very healthy condition. The whole number of deaths last week was only 562, which is a decrease of 5 on the number of the week preceding. One case of yellow fever is reported. The disease was contracted by going on board a vessel at Quarantine, which had just arrived from Havana. The deceased was book-keeper for the firm to which the vessel was consigned. The great mortality among children continues to be a striking feature. Of the entire number of deaths the past week 427, or more than three-fourths were among children; 366 were under two years of age. Ninety-five cases of cholera infantum and [illegible] of marasmus infantile are reported, as also 22 of diarrhoea, 24 of dysentery, and 20 of dropsy in the head. There were 20 deaths from violent causes, and 24 occurring at the public institutions. The nativity table gives Natives of the United States, 450; of Ireland, 60; Germany, 34; England, 4; unknown, 1; Holland, Prussia and Scotland, 2 each; and Asia, British America, Denmark, Russia and Switzerland, 1 each.

We annex the official report of the City Inspector:

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 23d day of August to the 30th day of August, 1856. Men, 67; women, 55; boys, 220; girls, 217; total, 562. Adults, 122; children, 437; males, 287; females, 272; colored persons, 16.

DISEASES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abscess of the [illegible] | 1 | Congestion of brain | 1 | Inflam. of the liver | 1 |
| [illegible] | 1 | Congestion of brain | 5 | Inflam. heart | 1 |
| [illegible] | 1 | Consumption | 41 | Inflam. brain | 1 |
| Bronchitis | 4 | Convulsions | 41 | Inflam. lungs | 1 |
| Bright's dis. of kidney | 1 | Conval'ns inf. | 11 | Inflam. stomach | 1 |
| Angina | 1 | Croup | 3 | Intussusception | 1 |
| Apoplexy | 4 | Debility infant. | 8 | Intussusception of intes. | 1 |
| Bleeding from lungs | 1 | Diarrhoea | 16 | Liver, disease of | 1 |
| Bleeding from nose | 1 | Dropsy | 1 | Malformation | 1 |
| Bleeding from stomach | 1 | Dropsy in chest | 1 | Malformation of heart | 1 |
| Bowels, dis. of | 1 | Dropsy in head | 22 | Marasmus, adult | 1 |
| Bronchitis | 1 | Drowned | 4 | Marasmus, inf. | 11 |
| Burned or scalded | 1 | Dysentery | 24 | Measles | 1 |
| Cancer | 1 | Epilepsy | 1 | Old age | 3 |
| Cancer of liver | 1 | Fever | 1 | Palsy | 1 |
| Cholera infantum | 95 | Fever, bilious | 1 | Parturition, etc. | 1 |
| Congestion | 1 | Fever, scarlet | 7 | Premature birth | 1 |
| Casualty by falls | 2 | Fever, typhoid | 5 | Scrofula | 1 |
| Casualty by railroad | 1 | Fever, yellow | 1 | Scurvy | 1 |
| Cholera infan'm | 67 | Hooping cough | 13 | Sore throat | 1 |
| Cholera Morbus | 1 | Inflam. bowels | 10 | Stillborn | 31 |
| Colic | 1 | Inflam. brain | 10 | Teething | 1 |
| | | Inflam. chest | 1 | Unknown | 1 |
| Total | | | | | 562 |

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSIFIED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bones, Joints, &c. | 1 | Stillborn and Premature Birth | 35 |
| Brain and Nerves | 110 | Stomach, Bowels and other Digestive organs | 248 |
| Generative Organs | 1 | Uncertain seat and General Fevers | 40 |
| Heart and Blood Vessels | 7 | Urinary Organs | 1 |
| Lungs, Throat, &c. | 77 | Unknown | 1 |
| Old Age | 3 | | |
| Skin, &c., and Eruptive Fevers | 21 | | |
| Total | | | 562 |

Of which 20 were from violent causes.

AGES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 1 year | 266 | 20 to 25 years | 11 | 70 to 80 years | 6 |
| 1 to 2 years | 118 | 25 to 30 years | 26 | 80 to 90 years | 3 |
| 2 to 5 years | 22 | 30 to 40 years | 38 | 90 to 100 years | 1 |
| 5 to 10 years | 13 | 40 to 50 years | 23 | 100 and upward | 1 |
| 10 to 15 years | 8 | 50 to 60 years | 9 | Unknown | 1 |
| 15 to 20 years | 12 | 60 to 70 years | 20 | | |
| Total | | | | | 562 |

NATIVITIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asia | 1 | Holland | 2 | Switzerland | 1 |
| British America | 1 | Ireland | 60 | United States | 450 |
| Denmark | 1 | Prussia | 2 | Unknown | 1 |
| England | 4 | Russia | 1 | | |
| Germany | 34 | Scotland | 2 | Total | 562 |

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alms House, Blackwell's Island | 1 | Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island | 1 |
| Bellevue Hospital | 5 | Randall's Island Nursery Hospital | 1 |
| City Hospital | 2 | Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital | 12 |
| City Prisons | 1 | | |
| Colored Home Hospital | 2 | | |
| Jews Hospital | 1 | | |
| Total | | | 24 |

WARDS.

| Wards. | | Wards. | | Wards. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 20 | IX | 26 | XVII | 54 |
| II | 3 | X | 16 | XVIII | 25 |
| III | 3 | XI | 45 | XIX | 22 |
| IV | 19 | XII | 26 | XX | 41 |
| V | 20 | XIII | 11 | XXI | 21 |
| VI | 27 | XIV | 12 | XXII | 24 |
| VII | 24 | XV | 11 | | |
| VIII | 30 | XVI | 30 | Total | 562 |

GEO. W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1856.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE

### By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] Telegraph Co.'s Offices, [illegible], and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

## IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Army Appropriation Bill Passed Without the Kansas Proviso.

### END OF THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

### The Site for the New-York Post-Office.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

All the stories that have been circulated in your City concerning the purchase of a site for a Post-Office in New-York are untrue. No decision has been made, and I understand that none will be made until after the adjournment of Congress. Then the Postmaster General will go to New-York,—receive proposals from all quarters,—make personal examinations of every location, and make such a selection as in his judgment the public interest may require. X.

### Promotions and Appointments Confirmed by the Senate, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 30.

The Senate has confirmed the following promotions and appointments by the President: Lieut. Col. Chas. Thomas as Assistant Quarter-master-General; Major Swords as Deputy Quarter-master-General; Capt. Brewerton as Major of Corps of Engineers; Wm. S. King and David C. De Leon as Surgeons of the Army. Wm. J. L. Eagle, of South Carolina; B. G. D. Irwin and W. H. Babcock, of New-York; Anthony Heger, of Pennsylvania; Asa Wall, of Virginia; Charles Brewer, Edward N. Covey and Richard D. Lynde, of Maryland, and Robertson Craig, as Assistant Surgeons in the Army. George R. West, of the District of Columbia, as Consul to the Bay Islands, *vice* Mr. Williams, recalled. Jacob C. Heme, as Surveyor and Inspector of Revenue at Cold Springs, N. Y.; Benjamin R. Rythewood, as Collector of Customs at Beaufort, South Carolina; O. A. Pittsfield, as Supervising Inspector of Steamboats in the Fourth District of New-Orleans.

The amount in the United States Treasury, on the 25th instant, subject to draft, was $24,771,274.

### XXXIVth CONGRESS—Extra Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 30.

On motion of Mr. CLAY, of Ala., a resolution was adopted requiring the Secretary of the Interior to report next session the amount required to pay allowances proposed by the House bill, providing for the settlement of the claims of the officers of the Revolutionary Army, and of the widows and children of those who died in the service.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Texas, said, although he had taken but very little part in the discussions which had been indulged in in the Senate recently, he had not been an inattentive or unconcerned listener. He had seen ten years of service in the Senate, and thirty years ago was in the public councils of the country, but during the whole time of his service he had not seen a crisis like the present, portending such evils to the peace and even threatening the perpetuity of this Republic. He (Mr. HOUSTON) wished it were in his power to cast oil on the troubled waters, and should be glad to see Senators coöperating in a different work than exasperating the irritable feelings of the North, and producing more alienation than now exists. It was evident to everybody that the times were sadly out of joint, and there must be some occasion for it. There must be some latent disease that required a remedy, and thus the first step in seeking to produce a better state of things and give peace and tranquillity to the country would be to go back to first principles and seek the root of the evil. In doing so he deemed he had found the Pandora's box whence all the difficulties originated—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Before that step was taken all was quiet, tranquillity and harmony, but since all had been discord and contention, bloodshed and strife. This result was predicted by him. At that time he had made the remark that the aged might witness the commencement of the evil consequences that would flow from that repeal, but the youngest child then born would not live to behold their termination. He hoped, however, and believed they would terminate without any fearful disaster to the Union, and that the wisdom of the American people would devise some remedy for these struggles, which had sprung from the ambitious views of individuals, and that Providence, which had guided this nation through perils in past days, had yet rich blessings in store to lavish upon us. If the Missouri Compromise could be repealed, after having been regarded as a sacred compact for a third of a century, the organic act by which the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas were organized was also repealable, and consequently all acts of the Territorial Legislature, when they had been made in pursuance of that organic act. He presumed that no one would deny that the people of Kansas did not of their own unbiased free will and accord enact the laws now said to exist in that Territory. It was done by extraneous influence, and those laws were proscriptive and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, a disgrace to the age, and ought not to be suffered to remain on the statute-book. He then defined his position and defended the American Party.

Mr. CLAY inquired whether the Senator from Texas meant to have it understood, inasmuch as he had left the Democratic Party in consequence of their repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and joined the American Party, that the latter were in favor of the restoration of the Compromise.

Mr. HOUSTON replied that the American Party were not, as a party, in favor of restoring the Missouri Compromise, although some members of it might be. That party were opposed to all agitations which would endanger the peace of the country or threaten the perpetuity of the Union. For his part, he thought it would now be impolitic and unwise, as there were insuperable objections to its restoration—but he would freely give more than half of all he possessed, if it could be restored so as to leave things exactly as they were before it was repealed. His cardinal principle was, that the Union must and shall be preserved. If he were to hear a man of the party to which he belonged utter a word against this Union, although three score years might have somewhat relaxed the vigor of his frame, he would knock him down forthwith.

Mr. CRITTENDEN's bill, to alter and amend the Kansas-Nebraska act, was then tabled by 29 against 11, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bayard, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Douglas, Geyer, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Tenn., Mason, Pratt, Pugh, Reid, Toucey, Weller, and Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell of Tenn., Crittenden, Durkee, Foot, Foster, Harlan, Seward, Thompson of Ky., Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson.

A message was here received from the House, informing the Senate of the passage of the Army bill, which, having been taken up, on motion of Mr. HUNTER, the Senate struck out the proviso attached to it by—yeas, 26; nays, 7.

The bill was then passed.

A vote of thanks to the President *pro tem.* was then unanimously adopted, and the usual Committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn.

The Committee subsequently reported that the President had no further communication to make, when the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 30.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, obtained unanimous consent to report, by direction of the Committee of Ways and Means, a bill making appropriations for the army. He said it was the old Army bill, with the following proviso: That no part of the military force of the United States, for the support of which appropriations are made by this act, shall be employed in aid of the enforcement of any enactment heretofore passed by the bodies claiming to be the Territorial Legislature of Kansas.

Mr. CAMPBELL demanded the previous question.

Mr. COBB, of Georgia, appealed to Mr. CAMPBELL to allow him to make a motion to strike out the proviso, in order that the sense of the House be taken on that question, and then act on the passage of the bill, whether the motion be successful or not.

Cries of "That's right!" "That's right!"

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, desired a test vote on a proposition he wished to offer.

Mr. CAMPBELL refused to withdraw his demand for the previous question.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, after saying that there were gentlemen absent who did not expect that a vote would be taken so soon, moved a call of the House.

Motion agreed to. One hundred and ninety-eight members answered to their names.

The doors were then closed to hear excuses from absentees.

The bill then passed, as originally reported, by a vote of 99 against 79.

On motion of Mr. BENSON, of Maine, the House took up and passed the Senate joint resolution authorizing the acceptance of gold medals by Surgeons WILLIAMS and HARRISON, from the Emperor of France; by Lieut. MAURY, from Prussia, Holland and Bremen; and by Prof. BACHE, from Sweden; also permitting Dr. KANE, and the officers connected with him in the Arctic expedition, to accept testimonials of respect from the British Government.

A message was then received from the Senate returning the Army bill, with an amendment striking out the proviso.

The House, under the operation of the previous question, then concurred in the Senate's amendment striking out the proviso, by yeas 101, nays 98, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Aiken, Akers, Barksdale, Bell, Bennett of Mo., Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Burnett, Cadwalader, Campbell of Ky., Carlisle, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Cox, Craige, Crawford, Cullum, Davidson, Davis of Md., Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliot, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Me., Good, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Md., Harris of Ala., Harris of Ill., Harrison, Haven, Hickman, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Pa., Keitt, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lumpkin, of Ark., A. K. Marshall of Ky., Humphrey Marshall of Ky., Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, Metcalf, Millson, McQueen, Miller of Ia., Millson, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Packer, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Purviance, Quitman, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith, of Tenn., Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Sneed, Stevens, Steward, Swope, Talbot, Taylor, Tyson, Underwood, Vail, Walker, Warner, Wells, Wheeler, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Mo., Wright of Tenn., and Zollicoffer.

NAYS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Barbour, Barclay, Bennett of New-York, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington of Penn., Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clark, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Mass., Dean, Dewitt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Harlan, Halloway, Horton, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Norton, Oliver of New-York, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Roberts, Robbins, Robinson, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorrington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Ill., Washburne of Wis., Washburn of Me., Welch, Woodruff and Woodworth.

The Senate bill fixing the time for the election in Delaware, of representatives to Congress, was passed.

Mr. WHITNEY, of N. Y., asked, but did not obtain, leave to introduce a bill to repeal certain enactments of the Kansas Legislature, and to define and secure the rights of the people in that Territory.

A message was here received from the President, that he had signed the Army bill.

Mr. GROW, of Pa., offered a resolution that the President be respectfully requested to direct the District Attorney for the Territory of Kansas to apply to the proper court for leave to enter a *nolle prosequi* on all the indictments now pending for treason, or any other political offence alleged to have been committed in that Territory.

The question, on this resolution was defeated by calling the yeas and nays on a motion to adjourn until the time concurrently fixed for the termination of the session, half-past 3 o'clock, when the Speaker declared the House adjourned *sine die* before the Committee to wait on the President reported.

### News from Albany.

OIL-CLOTH MANUFACTORY BURNED—HEAVY ROBBERY—SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 30.

This morning, at early dawn, a fire broke out in the oil-cloth manufactory owned by Messrs. CLASSEN & BARCKLEY. The entire establishment, together with its contents, was entirely destroyed. It was a large wooden structure, probably the most extensive in the United States, filled with stock, cloths in course of being finished, and a large amount (some $20,000 worth) about ready for the Fall trade. The entire loss of property is not much less than $70,000, upon which, we learn there is not a dollar covered by insurance. The establishment was one of the most perfect in the United States, and manufactured the article of oil-cloth more extensively than any other within the range of our knowledge. The proprietors, although but a few years engaged in the business, had succeeded in establishing a reputation for their goods in all the principal cities in the States and in Canada. But now having lost their all, it is doubtful whether they will be able to resume business upon anything like the extensive scale in which they were yesterday engaged.

The store of Mr. HAMBURGER, in Broadway, in this city, was robbed last night of some three or four thousand dollars worth of lace goods. The villains escaped with their booty, and up to this hour no traces of their whereabouts have been discovered. This is the largest robbery of this article of dry goods ever effected in this city.

This morning, a portion of the frame-work of the new Presbyterian session house, in Hudson-street, fell with a terrible crash, carrying in its fall, several workmen to the earth. Three or four of them were injured, one having an arm and leg broken, and another very severe contusions on his head. The wonder is, that all of them were not instantly killed, falling as they did from the scaffolding, some twenty-five feet, tumbling with broken timbers and falling upon the stones and bricks underneath. It is a singular circumstance that when the main church building was being erected some few years since, a beam of heavy timber also fell, crushing everything beneath it, and injuring the workmen. Architects say that the accident to-day was owing altogether to the lightness of the timbers used in the session-house structure.

### News from Kansas.

CONCENTRATION OF MISSOURIANS—LANE'S MEN FORTIFYING—MATTERS AT LAWRENCE, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 30.

Intelligence from Kansas has been received here, stating that the Missourians are concentrating at New-Santa Fé, ten miles south of Westport, on the dividing line of Missouri and Kansas. Companies were arriving daily from the different counties.

Gen. LANE's troops were fortifying about seven miles from the New-Santa Fé Camp on the Wakarusa. The main body was at Lawrence, and it was variously estimated to number from one to two thousand men.

Gen. ATCHISON was said to be in command of the Missourians, with Col. DONIPHAN as Second, and Capt. REID as Adjutant.

It was reported that the Free-State men had taken Tecumseh with a loss to the Pro-Slavery party of thirty men. Also, that Gen. POMEROY was killed in the engagement.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 30.

We have the following intelligence from Kansas, dated the 23d inst.: Three thousand Missourians are collected at Westport and Kansas City, and it is expected they will march on the 30th, in different detachments, along both sides of the Kansas River, to surround the Free-State settlements all the way west as far as Topeka. General RICHARDSON had marched north, ostensibly to intercept and capture General LANE, but actually to prevent emigrants coming to Lawrence through Nebraska.

No communication could be had with the river, except at the risk of life.

Provisions were very scarce at Lawrence, and the citizens had asked a government escort to obtain supplies, but they were refused. An attempt was to be made to obtain supplies under a guard of the Free-State force.

### Political Matters.

FILLMORE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 30.

GEORGE W. GORDON, Esq., of this city, formerly the Postmaster here, was nominated by the American Fillmore Party to-day for Governor, in place of AMOS LAWRENCE, who declined. It is considered by many a strong nomination. Mr. GORDON is very popular in Boston. He has accepted the nomination.

THE SYRACUSE DAILY STANDARD DENOUNCED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Aug. 30.

The Democrats of Onondaga County held a meeting here this afternoon, and denounced, in severe terms, the course of the *Daily Standard*, of this city. They have issued an address to Democrats to discountenance the paper, and have taken steps to establish a new party organ.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., Saturday, Aug. 30.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic mass meeting was held at this place this afternoon. Hon. EDWARD TOMPKINS, of New-York, addressed the assemblage. Over four thousand people were present.

DECLINES A RE-ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 31.

Mr. AIKEN, of South Carolina, declines a reëlection to Congress.

### Government Employes Discharged.

DISCHARGE OF THE ARTISANS FROM ALLEGHANY ARSENAL.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, Aug. 29.

One hundred and twenty artisans were discharged at the Alleghany Arsenal to-day. There was considerable excitement in Lawrenceville in consequence. The German "Turners" close their festivities by a grand Ball to-night, and will leave to-morrow morning.

DISCHARGE OF THE EMPLOYES IN THE ARSENAL AT WATERTOWN.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 30.

By an order received from Washington, the employees in the United States Arsenal at Watertown, were discharged to-day from further employment.

### Marine Disasters.

SCHOONER SIGNAL ASHORE—SINKING OF THE PROPELLER PROTECTION.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 30.

The schooner *Signal*, of and for Erie, with a cargo of salt and lime, was driven ashore last night below the East pier, and is leaking badly. The vessel is insured.

The steamer *Boston* and propeller *Protection* came in collision on Thursday, on the St. Lawrence, near Gananoque. The latter sunk in twenty feet of water almost immediately afterwards. She had a valuable cargo of European merchandise on board for Toronto, which was mostly insured.

### Partial Burning of the Steamboat New Clifton.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, Aug. 31.

The new steamboat, *New Clifton*, which was intended to run between Bristol and Newport, was found to be on fire, on Saturday evening, at Warren. The fire was extinguished with a loss of about $2,000. She belongs to Captain ALBERT DE GROOT, of New-York.—*Journal*.

### The Late Accident to the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad.

EASTON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

The damage to the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad by the fall of the bridge, has been repaired, and the cars passed over the bridge to-day.

The Morris Canal is clear, and will resume operations to-morrow.

### Compliments to Mr. Preston S. Brooks.

COLUMBIA, Friday, Aug. 29.

A large meeting was held this evening to welcome PRESTON S. BROOKS. The Mayor presented a silver pitcher, a cane, and other testimonials of approbation. BROOKS responded at length. Much enthusiasm prevailed.

## LATER FROM HAVANA.

### Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The U. S. mail steamship *Philadelphia*, JOHN MCGOWAN commanding, from Havana on the 25th ult., arrived at Quarantine Saturday evening. The *Philadelphia* left her wharf at New-Orleans at 8 A. M. on the 22d ult., and arrived at Havana at sunrise of the 25th, leaving the same day for New-York.

The *Philadelphia* landed 18 passengers and $50,000 in specie at Havana, and brings 85 passengers and $6,000 in silver for this port.

The U. S. mail steamship *Empire City*, Capt. WINDLE, arrived at Havana morning of the 25th ult., and sailed same day at 2 P. M. for New-Orleans.

The health of Havana was reported as rapidly improving.

Aug. 30, at 8 P. M., off Little Egg Harbor, passed steamship *Black Warrior*, hence for New-Orleans.

### Mr. Branch still Missing.

No authentic news has yet been received of the whereabouts of STEPHEN H. BRANCH, Esq., who has been since the 31st day of July unaccountably absent from his home. His friends have taken every possible method to get some clue to him, and are in great anxiety concerning his fate.

## VERY INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.

### NEWS BY THE CAHAWBA.

### The Allied Central American Forces at Leon.

### BLOCKADE ESTABLISHED BY WALKER.

### EXECUTION OF SALIZAR FOR TREASON.

### Implication of the British Consul—Revocation of his Exequatur.

### Reported Execution of the American Consul at Leon.

### Walker Negotiating for a Loan of Two Millions.

### Official Exposition of the Reasons for Revoking the Transit Company's Grant.

The United States Mail steamer *Cahawba*, J. D. BULLOCK Commander, from San Juan del Norte, arrived on Saturday morning. She brings the passengers and treasure which left San Francisco per steamer *Sierra Nevada* on the 5th ult. The route is regularly open, and passengers can cross without any trouble whatever.

Affairs in Nicaragua are looking up. General WALKER, by his policy in allowing the troops of the other allied States to take possession of Leon, has in fact completely disorganized them. The late execution of SALIZAR, and the discovery of the deceit of the English Vice-Consul, has produced a good effect.

Trade is brisk, and flour, pork, beef and provisions generally bring good prices. There is no sickness at present among the troops. Granada has not been as healthy for a long time.

Padre VIJIL was received with open arms by the delighted inhabitants. The Padre has given so flattering an account of his reception and treatment in the United States, that many wish to visit our republican shores. His return has done the cause tenfold more good than he could possibly have done at Washington. The health of the transit is excellent, and the facilities for transportation so much greater than formerly, that passengers now undergo no detention whatever, either by land or on the river.

Aug. 29, lat. 38° 49', lon. 74° 11', passed bark *Moses Harvey*, of Portland, steering southeast.

LEFT AT ANCHOR in San Juan—U. S. M. steam frigate *Arrogant*, of 50 guns; screw gun-boats *Pioneer*, *Victor*, and *Intrepid*, of 6 guns each; and in the harbor, screw line of battle ship *Orion*, 91 guns, and screw frigate *Impervious*, of 50 guns.

### THE WAR IN NICARAGUA.

### Central American Ports Blockaded.

The following decree is published in *El Nicaraguense*:

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, MINISTRY RELATIONS, AND GOV. GRANADA, Aug. 4, 1856.

*To the Prefect of the Department of* ——:

The supreme Executive power has been pleased to dictate, through the Minister of War, the following decree:

WILLIAM WALKER, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, to its inhabitants: Having taken into consideration that the States of Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica are now allied in hostilities against the existing Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, it is decreed—

Art. 1. Declared blockaded, all the ports of Central America on the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, with the exception of the Interoceanic transit route *via* San Juan del Norte and San Juan del Sur.

Art. 2. In virtue of which, the naval forces of the Republic of Nicaragua shall carry into effect this disposition in exact conformity with the rules and regulations of the navy.

Art. 3. Communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada, this 4th day of August, 1856.

WILLIAM WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you, for your intelligence and proper action, in expectation of the corresponding acknowledgment.

FERRER, Minister of State.

### Expedition of the First Vessel of the Nicaraguan Navy—Capture of Senor Salinas—His Execution.

*From El Nicaraguense, Aug. 2.*

The events of the past week appear a convincing evidence that a special Providence guides and directs the Americans in their efforts to restore peace and secure tranquillity to the natives of this beautiful but unhappy country. The fitting out of a vessel to cruise upon the Pacific at this particular juncture, and the directing of the current of events so as to deliver into the hands of the Americans the man who, above all others, was the instigator of the late treasonable defection among those whose first duty it was to protect the State, and prove true in their allegiance to the people, points out as plainly a particular interposition of Providence in favor of the Americans as did the pillar of fire by which the children of Israel were guided in their journey lead to the land of promise.

That our readers may have a full understanding of the voyage, we here insert a condensed account, copied by Commodore DE BRISSOT from his log-book. The descriptions are so graphic, and there is such a freshness in the style as to make it difficult to improve.

MONDAY, July 27, 1856.—At 3 P. M., schooner *Granada*, Lieut. FAYSOUX, sailed from San Juan del Sur—being the first vessel that ever went to sea as an armed Government vessel—the commencement of the Nicaraguan Navy.

J. DE BRISSOT, Commodore.

Col. J. FAYSOUX, First Lieutenant Commanding.

Peter Swenson, Second Lieutenant.

James Van Stayck, Third Lieutenant.

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| H. T. Hewet, carpenter, | George Smith, seaman, |
| Thomas Hanson, seaman, | Dennis Keen, seaman, |
| Edward McCarty, seaman, | W. Anderson, seaman, |
| James Sturch, seaman, | Dal. McGinnis, seaman, |
| Thomas Cleare, seaman, | Theo. E. Snyder, seaman, |
| Thomas Burdy, seaman, | Theodore Lane, seaman, |
| James Ragg, seaman, | R. J. [illegible], seaman, |
| W. Montgomery, seaman, | —— Magee, seaman, |

Joseph Lowell, seaman.

Making 21 in all on board. God speed.

TUESDAY, July 29, 1856.—Running down the coast towards Fonseca.

WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1856.—Opened the boxes of packed ammunition—found it unfit for use. Made 50 round for the guns; at 3 P. M. bore away for Tigre Island, about twelve miles distant.

THURSDAY, July 24, 1856.—Cruising in the Gulf. At 2 P. M., saw a number of small craft in shore to eastward; gave chase. At 5 P. M. a brig about four miles to windward, showing Chilian colors. At 4½ captured the sloop *Manu*, (French papers) no cargo or passengers. At 6 a heavy squall from South—double reefed the sails, and began to work off the shore.

SATURDAY, July 26, 1856.—At 6 A. M. made all sail and ran up the Gulf for a brig seen at anchor; proved to be the *Queen*, of San Francisco. From her we learned that the brig *Sarah*, Capt. McFarlane, and the schooner *Boston*, of San Francisco, were lying at Tigre Island; she also reported that, on the 23d, a Chilian brig, with eight hundred, passed up to Tempeque with troops. At 6 P. M. anchored in three fathoms of water; men at quarters in each watch.

SUNDAY, July 27, 1856.—At daylight saw a bungo in shore, distant about five miles. Sent the boat with Lieut. SWENSON and four men. At 7 A. M. sent a small canoe and three men with Lieut. VAN SLAYCKE, in chase of another bungo about three miles distant. At 9 A. M. a breeze sprung up—got under weigh, picked up the canoe with a bungo in possession. At 10 o'clock, reached the boat with her prize. At 10½ took another bungo with

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| 5 bags, | 3 bags beans, |
| 1 bag corn, | 5 sh.s. plantains, |
| 9 hides, | 2 demijohns lard. |
| 4 boxes soap. | |

This being a large new bungo, put her crew in the other; (destroyed her) she had also some letters by which we learn that the brig with the troops is called the *Chora*.

At 1 P. M. took another bungo with

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|---|---|
| 29 bags corn, | 3 carcans beans, |
| 1 bale grass, | 10 hides; |

and also letters confirming the news of the brig.

At 3 P. M. blowing hard—a sea rolled, and beat up to the anchorage; made Tigre Island; let go the large anchor and twenty-five fathoms of chain in three fathoms water.

MONDAY, July 28, 1856.—At 7 A. M. took a raft of cedar, consisting of fifteen logs, belonging to Messrs. HOPE & AMES; let it go after taking the water they had. At 11 A. M. took the boat and pulled for a launch about eight miles to the eastward; chased her on shore, the crew escaping; took her alongside, put the second-lieutenant and three men in her with orders to cheer to the south, I chasing in our boat to the west. At 2:30 captured a launch, with

... the Sarapiqui ... [illegible] ... and papers, ... [illegible]

... [illegible] ... brought her alongside ... all the prisoners on board, except Señor SALIZAR ... At 5, blowing a gale from E.S.E., anchored in three ... fathoms of water.

TUESDAY, July 29, 1856—Beat out of the Gulf bound for San Juan del Sur—crew cleaning and repairing sails.

WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1856—Beat down the coast, the current very strong, setting to the N.; weather bad.

THURSDAY, July 31, 1856—Blowing hard with a rough head sea. At 1 P.M. carried away the port after shroud. At 3 P.M. fore peak halyard block parted; rove another, and set the sail; after-part of the day moderate.

FRIDAY, Aug. 1, 1856—Moderate breezes; working down the coast to the S.; at sunset San Juan bore E.S.E. twelve miles distant; midnight calm, tide setting us to the southward.

SATURDAY, Aug. 2, 1856—At daylight San Juan bore N. by W. eight miles distant. Worked in and came to anchor at 8 A.M.

The capture of SALIZAR was of but secondary importance when we consider the exposé of the plans, the utter poverty and hopelessness of the rebels, the amount of information as well as the names of parties engaged in the treason, and implicated by their own signatures to letters now in possession of Gen. WALKER.

EXECUTION OF SALIZAR.

*From El Nicaraguense, Aug. 9.*

As soon as SALIZAR reached the city he was lodged in the guard-house, and all the attention and respect was shown him which his unfortunate condition would allow. From the time of his capture, in his launch, until his arrival in Granada, he received all the care and respect compatible with his circumstances. There was no restraint placed upon his actions; and in order to relieve the tedium of the voyage, as well as to keep his spirits from drooping, Commodore DE BRISSOT treated him more like a companion than a prisoner upon whose shoulders rested the great responsibilities of treason. SALIZAR expressed himself grateful for the courtesies which had been extended to him.

Shortly after his arrival in this place he had an interview with General WALKER, which lasted but a few minutes; when it was ended he returned to his place of confinement, and was made aware that 5 o'clock P.M. of the same day had been determined for his execution. He appeared to be prepared for the announcement, as, from the moment he was taken, he was well aware of the usual penalty attached to the crimes of which he had been guilty. His interview with General WALKER took place about 8 o'clock A.M. During the remainder of the day he was attended faithfully by Padre VIJIL and other fathers of the church, and devoted himself, without interruption, to making his peace with an offended Deity, and standing in the presence of the august majesty of the King of kings.

Throughout the afternoon he prayed earnestly in front of an image of Christ on the cross. As his final hour approached the holy sacrament was administered to him, and his spiritual advisers exhorted him to keep his mind fixed steadily upon his Redeemer. His devotions were not disturbed until the officer upon whom devolved the duty of his execution, entered the apartment in which he was confined, to inquire whether he would prefer a standing or sitting posture in front of the soldiers who were to fire upon him. He preferred sitting; and the same chair in which General CORRAL was executed was placed upon the spot for the occasion—the precise place on which General CORRAL suffered death.

When the evening dress parade concluded, a file of twelve men were detached to execute the decree of justice, while the main body of troops stationed in the city formed three sides of a square in front of the wall against which the prisoner's chair was placed; the detachment of twelve standing about fifteen paces distant from the wall.

The prisoner having announced that he was ready, he was escorted to the place of his execution by a guard of four men and the venerable Padre VIJIL, who ceased not in his pious exhortations.

SALIZAR was dressed in a blue cloth jacket and coarse dark linen trowsers, presenting much the appearance of a sailor. He walked from the guard-house in his stockings, and carried in front of him a crucifix, upon which he looked with much earnestness and to which he addressed his prayers.

Having taken his seat, the Padre joined him in a short prayer; after which the persons assembled around were asked if they forgave him for the many wrongs he had perpetrated towards their city and their government. Being answered in the affirmative, he tied the handkerchief about his eyes himself, and while calling upon Jesus to forgive him, the word was given, the soldiers fired, and the soul of SALIZAR took flight into the spirit world.

PERSONAL SKETCH AND HISTORY OF SALIZAR.

In appearance SALIZAR was about a medium height. He wore a heavy black beard, without a moustache. His hair was slightly inclined to curl, and the conformation of his face indicated a slight mixture of negro blood. He was said to have possessed more activity than of his political associates, and this, with considerable intelligence and an ambition which was boundless, always placed him at the head of his party.

The same faculties which, if guided by honor, honesty, and a love for his country, would have raised him to a high position in the State, were, by their misuse, the cause of his death; for to his ambition and disposition for intrigue, with an inordinate avarice, may be attributed the late defection of RIVAS, and equal by unstable associates. If SALIZAR had risked his life for the good of his country—even though mistaken in his views—we would accord to him the praises due a patriot; but from the fact that he put his mortal existence in jeopardy, and promoted a civil war, thus imperilling the lives of many others for the sake of effecting the sale of some Brazilian dyewood, to which he had a doubtful claim, we cannot extend to him any sympathy. In our opinion, the man who values himself so little, and sets so low an estimate on the prosperity of his native country as to throw both in the balance against a few dollars, is not worthy the privilege of living.

SALIZAR, by a species of mercantile manoeuvering, which is called, through courtesy, financiering, got possession of about twenty thousand dollars worth of Brazil wood, which he endeavored to sell to the Government at an enormous profit. Gen. WALKER was adverse to its purchase, and SALIZAR did not effect its sale. This disappointment excited an intense hatred in him to General WALKER, and he went to work in the endeavor to effect his overthrow. By his promises, (for he is said to have been quite wealthy,) and his untiring energy, he worked upon the minds of RIVAS and his associates until he persuaded them to form another government. As soon as this was done, the inevitable Brazil wood again turned up, and that RIVAS might obtain a little money for his present most pressing necessities, it was bought, on time, for sixty thousand dollars, and sold immediately after for twenty thousand dollars. Thus SALIZAR at length accomplished his great purpose—selling his Brazil wood for three times what it was worth—RIVAS being obliged to buy, although he knew he would be compelled to sell it the next day for one-third the amount he had promised to pay for it. From the present condition of the Leonese troops, it is safe to presume that the twenty thousand dollars have been expended, and that SALIZAR was out upon another speculation.

SALIZAR had been for a long time aspiring to the Presidency of this State, and adopting the hitherto usual custom of Presidential aspirants, endeavored to keep up a perpetual animosity between the factions by which it has been unfortunately distracted. His patriotism was bounded by his personal ambition; to effect his purposes he would make any sacrifice. It was a favorite expression with him that he hoped he might be permitted to live to see the day when the city of Granada would be razed to the ground, and a tree planted in the place upon which would be carved the inscription "here stood Granada."

Being fully aware of the sentiments he entertained toward them during his life, the people of Granada, instead of regretting his death, evinced much gratification that the inveterate enemy of their city ended his days prematurely in the place he had so long and earnestly labored to ruin.

**Implication of the British Consul at Leon in the Movement Against Walker.**

*El Nicaraguense* of the 9th August says ... [illegible]

... Leon, July 24, 1856.

... FRIEND: I am here, without knowing ... will not give us a passport ... [illegible]

... not passed here without great apprehensions that he will make an attack on Leon. He came as far as Managua, and all we know is that he returned to Granada. If this man receives forces and money, I believe that, in that case, it will not be so easy to drive him out of the State, for the forces come from the other States in handfuls of men, nothing is accomplished, and the expenses and sacrifices are made in vain. I am much afflicted to think that under these circumstances, no more activity is used in so serious an affair. At the present there are 500 men from San Salvador, 500 men from Guatemala, and 800 belonging to this place, and according to my judgment double that number is required. I am hurrying to provide in every possible manner for my departure, and if I can get on board one of the ships-of-war which is now on the coast, I will take passage in it to San Juan or to Panama.

In the politics of the country, I understand that the Democrats have gained much favor and strength. On this footing I go contented, since ESTRADA and his companions are ruined, as having cut a ridiculous figure at Somotillo.

Powers have gone from here appointing Mr. TASSARRY to represent Nicaragua, near United States of America, since Padre VIJIL has returned home. We do not know the motive of his return, for between this and Granada there is no communication. Altogether affairs are wretched in Nicaragua, and very distressing, and if I remain here much longer I shall not have a shirt which I can put on. Already you can suppose how much I have suffered by these convulsions.

It is known that a certain FARBES, has sailed to Boston with the gold quartz, and that, with one Mr. HEISS, he has bought the mines from Padre SOSA.

You need not be afraid but I will do all I can for your interest in this affair, with all earnestness; and you should write to DAVIS, in Boston, *vid* Omoa, in this particular, inquiring whether the ore which FARBES & HEISS took were from the mines of Bestaniers. I shall write myself to Zapata, in Laboca, on this same subject. The troops here are altogether naked. If you have any Manta drill that you can sell at 12½ cents per yard, I will take ten bales. Don't forget my request in favor of my political son, Mr. GEORGE BOWEN, to have him appointed to represent San Salvador in Liverpool. I am your obedient servant,

T. MANNING.

Mr. FLORENTINO SOUZA, San Miguel, San Salvador.

*El Nicaraguense* commenting on this letter says:

Here we have a full exposé of the condition of the rebels. According to the statement of one well acquainted with their affairs, they have not half the men necessary for any effective movement, and live in a continual dread of Gen. WALKER's army. The rebel troops are altogether naked, and it may also be presumed that, where such poverty exists, hunger and disease will shortly thin and decimate them faster, and as effectually as any army that could be brought against them. But the letter itself is so explicit as to require from us no elucidation.

It is somewhat unfortunate for Mr. MANNING—and we pity him—that he should be drifting so rapidly into the condition of the Leonese soldiery as to have the prospect of being in a short time shirtless. But the poor man's affliction is divided between his shirtlessness in prospective and the lack of energy in the party in whose fortunes he seems so deeply interested. The anticipated loss of a few shirts has almost bewildered him, and he lives in great apprehension that General WALKER may attack Leon, and perhaps take those as part of the plunder. Upon this point, however, we can assure him he may rest easy, as we believe the General's wardrobe is complete, and the soldiers of the Nicaragua army have lately had a full supply of linen.

Mr. MANNING's letter may be construed as the expression of a mere private individual to a friend; but this will be done only by persons interested in such a construction. His office of British Consul will be connected by the people of this country with everything he says on questions relative to State policy; and thus by his embracing the views of a party it is apt to appear as if the whole moral force of England were thrown in its favor. In this particular Mr. MANNING has gone beyond the line of his duty, or else there is no weight to be attached to the words of Lord CLARENDON when he said, in the House of Lords, that the British Government intended to allow the Central American question to serve itself. He has, by his imprudence, forfeited the confidence of the legitimate Government, and can therefore no longer claim the protection of the State.

REVOCATION OF THE BRITISH CONSUL'S EXEQUATUR.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
MINISTRY RELATIONS AND GOV. OF GRANADA,
Aug. 4, 1856.

*To the Prefect of the Department of—*

The supreme Executive power has been pleased to dictate the following decree:

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants: Observing that Mr. THOMAS MANNING, Vice Consul of H. B. M., has been unduly interfering in the interior affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, in virtue of his authority, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. That the exequatur, granted to Mr. THOMAS MANNING, as Vice Consul for H. B. M. in Nicaragua, be withdrawn.

ART. 2. Communicated to whom it may concern.

Given in Granada, this 4th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

WM. WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you for your intelligence and proper action.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF MR. MANNING'S EXEQUATUR.

MINISTER OF RELATIONS AND GOVERNMENT,
GRANADA, Aug. 6, 1856.

*To the Right Hon. Earl of Clarendon, Sec. of Relations of H. B. M.*

By order of my Government I inform your Lordship that Mr. THOMAS MANNING, an English subject, Vice-Consul for your Nation, resident in Nicaragua, in the city of Leon, has officially interfered in the internal affairs of this Republic, as is proven in a letter existing in the archives of this Government, a copy of which is inclosed.

This is sufficient grounds for the withdrawal of the exequatur attached to his diploma, which your Lordship will perceive has seen effects in accordance with the decree, an authorized copy of which accompanies this.

I refer your Lordship to this event for the information of Her Majesty's Government, improving this opportunity to present to your Lordship the assurances of my most distinguished respect and consideration. Your obedient servant,

FERMIN FERRER, Minister of State.

**Terrible Retaliation for the Death of Salizar.**

PROBABLE EXECUTION OF DR. LIVINGSTON EX-UNITED STATES CONSUL AT LEON—LETTERS FROM THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

From the following letter of Mr. WHEELER to the British Consul at Leon, we surmise that the latter had written to the American Minister, informing him that Dr. LIVINGSTON, formerly United States Consul, had been taken prisoner by the adherents of RIVAS, and in revenge for the death of SALIZAR, would probably be summarily executed. The following is Mr. WHEELER's letter:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
NEAR REP. OF NICARAGUA, GRANADA, Aug. 8, 1856.

THOMAS MANNING, ESQ., LEON: I received last night yours of the 5th inst., relative to Don MARIANO SALIZAR. As you seemed to anticipate, he was captured in the Bay of Fonseca by the forces of this Republic, and on Saturday night last, was brought to this city. On Sunday morning, in company with Padre VIJIL, at his request I went to see him in prison, and offered to him any services that might be in my power. He seemed conscious that his fate was sealed, and requested that I would have forwarded letters to his wife, and made other requests which I have complied with. He was shot on Sunday last, (the 3d instant,) between 5 and 6 P.M., in the public Plaza.

But you inform me that this occurrence has placed Dr. LIVINGSTON in the same predicament. There is no connection between them, and no parallel in the cases. SALIZAR was one (and a most prominent one) of the faction revolting against the lawful Government of the Republic, and a General in their forces. He knew that he was liable to the penalty of treason. Dr. LIVINGSTON is an American citizen, and loved and respected, and owes no allegiance to the authorities of Nicaragua, much less to a disappointed faction; nor has he ever been mixed up with the parties by any overt or belligerent act. As Consul of the United States and a citizen of the same, he has been resident ten years in this country. He has been recently absent to the United States, from which he has just returned, where he had been to procure medicines and other articles to aid in the comforts and ameliorate the condition of the people of Leon. So unconscious was he of any suspicion of danger, that he left his family (a wife and five young children) in Leon, and passed through here in the last arrival from New-York, to join his family.

The charges against General SALIZAR will, doubtless, be made known, and the country will judge of their justice. But were it otherwise, like

... [illegible] ...

... Very faithfully yours,

JOHN H. WHEELER.

Mr. WHEELER also wrote to the commander of the forces of Guatemala and San Salvador at Leon, upon the same subject. His letter runs as follows:

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES, NEAR REP. OF NICARAGUA, GRANADA, Aug. 8, 1856.

To General RAMON BELOSO, Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces of Guatemala and San Salvador now at Leon; I am just informed by a letter from THOMAS MANNING, Esq., that Dr. JOS. W. LIVINGSTON, a citizen of New-York, and who returned from that city in the last steamer, has been arrested by the forces at Leon. As the Government of the United States have recognized the authority of the Government of Nicaragua here, I cannot address any other person than yourself, as Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces at Leon, protesting against the imprisonment of Doctor Livingston, and demanding his immediate release.

He is a citizen of the United States. No act of his has been charged, by which he is liable to any molestation, much less imprisonment, by any power whatever, and I now inform you, as Commander-in-Chief of the forces of San Salvador and Guatemala, that should any harm befall Dr. LIVINGSTON, the Government of the United States will promptly hold the Government of said States to a severe responsibility. While my Government would rejoice in the prosperity and happiness of sister Republics; and abstains from all interference in any shape with their internal concerns, yet the President of the United States declares that he will maintain sacred the rights that belong to an American citizen, and that "any citizen shall realize on every sea and every shore, where enterprise may seek protection of our flag, that American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for American rights," and that no American can wander so far from home but the Chief Magistrate of the Union will see that "no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid on him with impunity." I cannot but believe that you will see that Dr. LIVINGSTON is forthwith released.

From Mr. MANNING's letter, fears are entertained for his life.

The President of the United States has seen with regret, in the hostilities between Central American States, a departure from the laws of war in force among civilized nations. The party which resorts to such barbarities forfeits its claim to all sympathy from neutral Powers, and exposes itself to the enmity of those whose citizens are the innocent victims of savage cruelty.

Be assured, Sir, that if one hair of Dr. LIVINGSTON's head is injured, or his life taken, or that of any other innocent American citizen, your Government and that of Guatemala will feel the force of a Power which, while it respects the rights of other nations, will be ready and is able to vindicate its own honor and the lives and property of its citizens. Faithfully yours,

JOHN H. WHEELER.
Resident Minister of United States.

PROBABILITIES OF DR. LIVINGSTON'S EXECUTION.

*From El Nicaraguense, Aug. 16.*

For all that we know, Dr. JOSEPH LIVINGSTON, a citizen of the United States, and formerly Consul of that Government at Leon, to-day is dead. From the correspondence between Mr. MANNING and the United States Minister, published in this paper, it will be seen that when the traitorous faction at Leon heard of the capture of MARIANO SALIZAR, they seized upon Dr. LIVINGSTON and threatened to shoot him if this Government executed SALIZAR. Mr. MANNING thought his threat would be carried out. He knew how great the outrage would be considered, he knew how savage the act would be named, he knew the peril it attained the traitors with, and he hoped it might be prevented; but he knew the unreasonable and barbarous instinct of this people, how deeply they are capable of sinning, and how contemptible they can beg for forgiveness in the face of danger, and with this knowledge he had but little hope. For as well as he knew the native character, he also knew the stern, unflinching nature of the President of Nicaragua, who, although his own brother might stand in danger, would not swerve the State one shade from its predeterminate course. Knowing this, Mr. MANNING knew there was no loophole through which SALIZAR could escape from the pathway of death, and he, therefore, feared for the life of Dr. LIVINGSTON.

Dr. LIVINGSTON has resided for a long time in Leon, has a family there, and but recently returned to that city from the United States. His life in that city has been a continued series of good and benevolent actions, rendered not alone to his own countrymen, but to the native population. As a foreigner, he was very popular in Leon, and so satisfied was he with his past life, so confident that he had done nothing to merit the enmity of any faction in the State, that when he passed through this city quite recently, although persistently advised not to proceed, he still trusted himself in the hands of the Leonese. But the services of a lifetime did not serve to save him. His charities afforded him no sanctuary. The protection of his government did not shield him, but with a violent and unreasonable vengeance he was seized as an atonement for scenes in which he had no part.

The letter of Col. WHEELER will be read with pride by every American. It was written by the same man whose decisive dispatch intimidated MORA. The power and chivalry of the American instinct runs through every line, and we vouch that the American Minister will not be slow to vindicate American rights when he is officially informed of the result.

**Executions in Masaya.**

*From El Nicaraguense, Aug. 2.*

Wednesday, at 5½ o'clock in the afternoon, DESIDERIO CALVO, a wealthy merchant of Masaya, DOMINGO ANTONIO BERCLARAN, MOISES AVENDANO and FELIPE PEREZ, all natives of Nicaragua, were publicly executed by being shot in the Plaza of Masaya, for treasonable practices against the Republic.

Three or four soldiers having deserted from the garrison at Masaya, the officers formed a Vigilance Committee to detect the cause and arrest such as they might suspect of an intention to desert. On Tuesday last a soldier named JAMES VERNER, sergeant-major of the Second Light Infantry, who speaks Spanish well, informed his commanding officer that he had been solicited by a certain native to desert. He also proposed to convince the officers of the fact by meeting the native (CALVO, mentioned in the first paragraph,) at a certain untenanted house that night. The proposal was accepted, and for the purpose of securing double testimony, another soldier, named JOHN SANBORN, was sent along.

Accordingly at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night VERNER and SANBORN repaired to the appointed spot, and entering the house commenced a conversation with persons inside. The officers who were on the watch heard the natives ask VERNER to desert, proposing to pay so much money down, and when he arrived at Leon the enemy would pay the rest. Some money was then paid to VERNER and SANBORN and they were also supplied with fresh bread and cheese, and urged to leave immediately. DESIDERIO CALVO informed VERNER how to avoid the picket-guard, and at whose houses to call on the road for provisions and assistance. He told VERNER to say to Rivas that he had sufficient money to buy up the whole army, (modest man!) and that he intended to remain at Masaya persuading men to desert until he was suspected, when he would leave and *go to Leon himself.*

*After hearing this much the officers rushed into* the room and secured the four men whose names we have got into the first paragraph. They were tried, and, by the laws of war, sentenced to be shot. Wednesday they were executed in the presence of a large concourse of the people of Masaya, who although they might pity them as men, still express an opinion that as citizens they deserved death.

**Decree Authorizing a Loan of Two Millions of Dollars.**

We read in *El Nicaraguense:*

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
Ministry of Hacienda, and Public Credit,
GRANADA, July 22, 1856.

The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following

DECREE:

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua having taken into consideration—Firstly, that in order to recognize the Republic, for the development of its riches and elements of progress, it is necessary that the Public Treasury should have the indispensable funds required for the accomplishment of this purpose; secondly, that she may with perfect security compromise her public credit, in the confidence that her great natural resources and riches are quite sufficient to counterbalance this compromise, in virtue of the authority in him vested,

DECREES:

ARTICLE 1. There shall be a loan of two millions of dollars negotiated upon the public credit of the Government of this Republic, and the security of a certain tract of land in the Department of Matagalpa, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter described.

ART. 2. The said loan of two millions of dollars shall be represented by the bonds of this Government, signed by the President of the Republic, the Minister of Hacienda and Public Credit, and the Treasurer General; they shall bear date at Granada, October first, the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and shall have twenty years to run, from January first, the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. They shall be without interest for the first year, but shall bear interest from January first, the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at seven per cent. per annum; they shall have semi-annual interest coupons attached, the first of which shall fall due July 1, 1858. The coupons and principal shall be made payable in the City of New-York, United States of America.

ART. 3. The whole public credit of the State of Nicaragua shall be pledged for the payment of the bonds which represent the loan; and as an additional security to the holder or holders, a deed of trust shall be executed by this Government, conveying to three responsible trustees, to be hereafter designated, all that certain tract of land belonging to the Government of Nicaragua, situated between lat. 12° N. and lat. 14° N., and lon. 84° W. and lon. 86° W., from Greenwich, containing one square degree, or two millions three hundred and four thousand acres of land. The said trustees and their successors shall hold the said land in trust for the benefit of the holders of said bonds; and the said deed of trust shall contain all the terms and conditions of the said loan.

ART. 4. The Bonds shall be countersigned by one or more of the said Trustees of this Government, for the mutual protection of the Government and the said bondholders.

ART. 5. Mr. APPLETON OAKSMITH is appointed by this Government her special Commissioner for the express purpose of negotiating the loan of two millions of dollars and carrying out the objects of this decree. He shall also countersign the said bonds in behalf of the Government, and be responsible for their faithful issue.

ART. 6. The said deed of trust shall be made in triplicate, and to each shall be attached a copy of this decree. One shall be deposited in the archives of the Hacienda of this Republic; one with the Minister of Nicaragua in Washington, and one with the said Trustees for the benefit of the said bondholders.

ART. 7. The Minister of Hacienda and Public Credit, General MANUEL CARRASCOSA, is charged with the publication, circulation and communication to whomsoever it may concern, of this decree.

Given in Granada, on the twenty-second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

WM. WALKER.

**The Transit Company and the Government of Nicaragua.**

LETTER FROM THE NICARAGUAN UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE UNITED STATES MINISTER, IN EXPLANATION OF THE REVOCATION OF THE COMPANY'S CHARTER.

The following appears in *El Nicaraguense:*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GRANADA, July 22, 1856.

The undersigned, Secretary of State for the republic of Nicaragua, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of dispatch No. 26, from Honorable Mr. WHEELER, Minister of the United States of America.

Inclosed herewith the Minister of the United States will please find the discharges asked for.

In relation to the proceedings had with the late Accessory Transit Company, the undersigned is instructed to reply that the President is pleased to have this opportunity of explaining the facts and circumstances which led to the recent action of this government. It is satisfactory to be able to correct the misrepresentations of interested parties, who, as appears from some documents accompanying the message of the President of the United States sent into Congress on the 15th of May last, have not scrupled, for their own unworthy purposes to attempt to deceive the Hon. Secretary of State and other persons connected with the United States Government. When the history of the late company is fairly placed before the President of the United States, the undersigned feels assured that he will not fail to perceive the spirit of equity and justice which has controlled the conduct of the Government of Nicaragua.

It is hardly necessary to remind the Honorable Minister of the United States of the fact that the late Accessory Transit Company was chartered "with the sole object of facilitating the construction of the maritime canal," in accordance with the contract entered into on the 27th of August, 1849, between the Supreme Director of the State of Nicaragua and the "American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company." The undersigned begs to call the attention of the Honorable Minister of the United States to the peculiar phraseology of the charter by which its "sole object" is determined; because if the Accessory Transit Company have failed to use the Charter for the "sole object" of the grant, then it is manifest that the privileges therein contained are forfeited.

The American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company was chartered for several purposes. It obtained the privilege of building a ship canal across the territory of this Republic on certain terms and conditions; but if it found the ship canal impracticable, it might fulfill the contract by constructing a railroad, or rail and carriage road and water communication, between the two oceans. The Accessory Transit Company differed from the Ship Canal Company in having one object, and that object was to facilitate the construction of the ship canal.

The President of the late Accessory Company, in a letter to Hon. Mr. MARCY, dated March 26, 1856, *declares that "a ship canal of the requisite depth was found to be impracticable."* If this assertion *of the company's President be correct,* it is clear that the "sole object" of the charter cannot be attained, and, therefore, that all privileges granted under it are forfeited by acknowledged inability to perform the conditions of the grant. But, as if further to justify the course the Government has pursued, the President of the Company says in the same letter:

"The Accessory Transit Company is an association composed of American citizens, whose principal business is that of common carriers of passengers and freight from New-York to California. For convenience of transit across the Isthmus, the company found it necessary to obtain a charter and acts of incorporation from the State of Nicaragua."

If the "principal business" of the company was as thus stated—and there can be no doubt of the fact—the privileges of the charter were diverted from the "sole object" of the grant to another and entirely different purpose. It is an unhappy admission from the Accessory Company to say that it obtained its charter merely "for convenience of transit across the Isthmus." The Republic had no such object when it granted the act of incorporation. This perversion of the privileges of the Company to a purpose almost purely selfish and but little connected with the interests of the Republic, would of itself be sufficient ground for annulling the charter.

Thus it is clear, from the admissions of the company, itself, the revocation of the Accessory Transit charter was an act of strict justice. But there were also other and equally powerful reasons for the revocation of the principal contract to which that of the 14th of August, 1851, was a mere adjunct—the charter of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company.

By the sixth article of the last-named charter, it is stipulated that the State shall "receive ten per cent. of the net profits, without any deduction of interest, of any route which the company may establish between the two oceans, whether it be by railroad or carriage road, or by any other means of communication, during twelve years herein granted for the construction of said canal."

The report of the Commissioners appointed under decree of this Government, dated 18th February, 1855—a copy of which report, marked A, is herewith inclosed—fully shows the indebtedness which has occurred under the above-cited article. Notwithstanding the large amount due the Republic, the company not only persisted in its refusal to come to an accounting with the Government, but as the testimony before the commission fully establishes, it maintained a system of deep and deliberate fraud for the purpose of eluding the payment of its just liabilities. The testimony of the agents of the company shows that their books were kept in such a way as to prevent the State from arriving at a correct knowledge of the net profits, and with a view of making the gains of the company appear less than they really were.

But it may be urged that although the company was deeply indebted to the Government, and was fraudulently endeavoring to deprive the State of its just rights, still the controversy was to be settled by reference to five commissioners chosen under the thirty-third article of the charter.

For some time past the State has been endeavoring to settle with the company by means of commissioners. The Government of ESTRADA, in June, 1855, appointed Messrs. TEJADA and LACAYO to visit the port of New-York for the purpose of a settlement; and in the month of July the Government of *CASTELLON appointed General (then Colonel)* WILLIAM WALKER with similar objects. At the same time the Government of Leon notified the agents of the company that it would consider any settlement made with Messrs. TEJADA and LACAYO as null and void.

Messrs. TEJADA and LACAYO went to New-York and presented their powers to the agent of the company. Their correspondence with the Government of Granada shows, however, that they found the company indisposed to settle. Col. WALKER, early in September last, presented his credentials to the agent in Virgin Bay, who informed him that he had sent a copy of the powers to the President in New-York. No steps, however, were taken to arrange any settlement with the company at that time.

Soon after the late Provisional Government was organized in November last, the Minister of Hacienda sent a formal notice to the President of the company, peremptorily requiring him to appoint commissioners to settle the matters in controversy with the Government. To this the President replied in a letter, inclosing an opinion of the counsel of the company, copies of which are herewith inclosed, marked B and C.

It is impossible not to be struck with the evasive nature of the reply made to the Minister of Hacienda. It is stated that the matter had passed out of the hands of the company, inasmuch as they had appointed two commissioners to act in conjunction with two others appointed by Messrs. TEJADO and LACAYO. Now, it is clear these four had no power to act under the thirty third article before a fifth was appointed; and the company has never asserted or pretended that a fifth was appointed before the powers of TEJADO and LACAYO were formally revoked. Hence it was a mere subterfuge for the company to refuse to comply with the explicit demand of the Minister of Hacienda.

But the opinion of the counsel of the company and the action of the President based upon it were more than a subterfuge. They were a direct indignity to the Government of Leon, under whose auspices chiefly the late Provisional Government was formed; for they entirely ignored the protest made by the Director CASTELLON against the appointment of TEJADO and LACAYO, and recognized these latter as the duly and only constituted agents of the Republic. As the Government formed under the treaty of 23d Oct. 1855, was instituted for the purposes of peace between the old parties, it could not fail to be surprised and startled at the insolence of a corporation which attempted to reopen the old wounds by persisting in treating the Government of Estrada, as the only legitimate one prior to the inauguration of President RIVAS.

The tone of contempt for the will of the Republic of Nicaragua which pervades the letter of the counsel of the company is a fair specimen of the manner in which this corporation has always treated the Government. The uniform policy of the company has been to encourage first one party and then another in the State, thus keeping the Republic always divided, and without authorities powerful enough to enforce its claims against its debtor. In the same spirit the counsel for the company, after the notification of the Minister of Hacienda, continued to threaten the Government that if the State would not pursue a course acceptable to them they would break up the transit and take their steamers from the lake and river. Under such circumstances and with such threats, nothing remained but to dissolve the company and place its property in the hands of a receiver for the payment of its just liabilities. This was done by decree, dated 18th of February, 1856.

In dissolving the company the State was careful not to take any unfair advantage of the faithless and criminal acts of the company. A Board of Commissioners was appointed to take charge of the property seized, to cite the company through its agents to appear and answer to the charges made by the State, and to give these agents the privilege of cross-examining and producing witnesses, and of being heard by counsel in defence of the corporation. Provision was made for preventing any interruption in the transit, and as far as possible the interests of innocent parties were carefully secured.

Far from appearing before the Board of Commissioners to answer to the claims of the Government, the Accessory Transit Company has persisted in its old hostility to the establishment of peace and order on the Isthmus. Its officers and agents have constantly strove to depreciate the Government, misrepresenting its acts and calumniating its intentions. Herewith inclosed the honorable Minister of the United States will find a letter of instructions, marked D, written by the Vice-President of the Company to its agent at Punta Arenas, and plainly manifesting the spirit and designs of the corporation. This letter attempts to represent the officers and agents of this Government as engaged in piratical enterprises, and seeks to stimulate a British naval officer to interfere with the American flag, for the purpose of carrying out the views of a commercial company.

Whether judged by the strict letter of the law, the written charter, or by an enlarged equity, which leads a State to be lenient to a corporation it has created when it endeavors to comply with its engagements, the Accessory Transit Company deserved to be dissolved. And the undersigned is satisfied that the more thoroughly the matter is examined, and the more fully the facts are known and investigated, the more entirely will the Honorable Minister of the United States be convinced of the justice of the course pursued by this Republic.

The undersigned begs the Honorable Mr. WHEELER to receive the assurances of his high respect and distinguished consideration.

JOHN L. RICHMOND,
Under Secretary of State for the Republic of Nicaragua.

To the Hon. JOHN H. WHEELER, Minister of the United States, near Nicaragua.

**Relations with Great Britain.**

APPOINTMENT OF A MINISTER TO HER BRITTANIC MAJESTY.

The following appears in *El Nicaraguense:*

In consequence of various questions which have arisen between Great Britain and the Republic of Nicaragua, relative to the Mosquito Territory, and wishing to establish friendship and harmony between the two nations, decrees:

Article 1. Appointed Minister Plenipotentiary for the Republic of Nicaragua at the Government of H. B. M., General Don DOMINGO DE GOICOURIA.

Art. 2. In virtue of which, extend the requisite diploma accrediting his representation.

Art. 3. Communicated to whom it may concern.

WM. WALKER.

Given in GRANADA, Aug. 9, 1856.

THE BRITISH FLEET AT SAN JUAN.

*From El Nicaraguense, Aug. 9.*

Brigadier-General FRY returned from San Juan del Norte on the steamer *La Virgin*, and will resume command of this Department. He gives us some interesting items concerning the British fleet now concentrated at San Juan del Norte. There are ten English vessels of war in that port, named and officered as follows:

*Orion*, 91 guns, Capt. ERSKINE; *Imperieuse*, 50 guns, Capt. WESTON, C. B.; *Arrogant*, 47 guns, Capt. LYSTER; *Cossack*, 20 guns, Capt. COLVIN; *Tartar*, 20 guns, Capt. DUNLAP; *Archer*, 16 guns, Capt. HEATHCOT; *Pioneer*, 6 guns, Capt. MEADE; *Intrepid*, 6 guns, Capt. WOOD; *Victor*, 6 guns, Capt. DEMOGRA; and *Eurydice*, 26 guns, Capt. TARLETON—making a total of ten vessels, carrying 288 guns, and manned by 2,500 men.

Gen. FRY had several visits from the officers attached to the squadron, all of whom he remembers with pleasure. They are generally in favor of Gen. WALKER. The above fleet, with the exception of the *Eurydice*, which has sailed for England, are newly arrived from Europe, and sailed from Portsmouth with the expectation of going to the Baltic; but peace being concluded, they were sent under sealed orders to "Winter in the Gulf." It is thought, however, by the officers, that so soon as the Admiral arrives, he will distribute the fleet throughout the West Indies, and thus relieve the squadron long stationed in those waters.

THE MOSQUITO QUESTION.

*From El Nicaraguense, Aug. 16.*

In the reply to the Earl of CLARENDON to Secretary MARCY—brought out by the last steamer—is the following:

Mr. MARCY is correct when he states that Great Britain lays no claim to any possession or territory on the Mosquito coast, and Her Majesty's Government considers now, as they have always considered, that the future condition of the Mosquito Indians, for which Her Majesty's Government are bound in honor to provide, might be assured by direct negotiations. It is not contended, nor ever has been contended, that the British Government, consistently with the stipulations of the treaty of 1850, could, in the name of the Mosquito Indians, "take with military force, and hold San Juan de Nicaragua or any other point in Central America;" and Her Majesty's Government agrees with Mr. MARCY that such a proceeding would be irreconcilable with the independence and neutrality of the Isthmus, and would render the treaty nugatory to the United States; but no such a question has ever been advanced, and no such proceeding has been contemplated.

The Nicaraguan Government shares with the Earl of CLARENDON the opinion that the future of Mosquito and the Indian tribes inhabiting it might, or ought to be, the subject of a direct negotiation, and in order to facilitate the question has appointed Don DOMINGO DE GOICOURIA as Minister to the Court of St. James to represent Nicaragua.

**Relations with Costa Rica.**

*From El Nicaraguense, Aug. 16.*

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Mr. HENRY GOTTEL, at Rivas, giving information direct and reliable from Costa Rica. Don CARLOS ARUNDA had returned to Rivas from Guanacasta, whither he went soon after the Costa Rican army left, and where he has been stopping ever since. Don CARLOS says that all the stirring reports that have heretofore originated about the invasion of this country are truly imaginary. To speak to a Costa Rican of a second invasion of Nicaragua is so much of an insult that the subject is never alluded to. Any actual attempt to get up an invasion would probably result in a revolution against the home Government.

*The town of Guanacasta is reduced in population fully one-third.* The cholera and dysentery have swept the people away by scores. The best idea that can be given of its prostration is the fact that, while the epidemic raged most powerfully, Gen. CANAS himself engaged in digging graves, and his Adjutant acted as cartman.

Gen. CANAS has gone into the interior, leaving Guanacasta occupied by forty men, with a picket guard of fifteen or twenty men, both at Sapoa and Salinas. Two or three American deserters had passed through Guanacasta, but they were suffering from want of clothing and food, and the natives are frightened from rendering assistance by the chances of their being made to account to this Government for aiding such men to escape.

SIX COSTA RICANS TAKEN PRISONERS.

In coming up the river, Brigadier-General FRY informs us that six Costa Ricans were taken prisoners at the mouth of the Serapiqui. They represent affairs with our neighbors as very deplorable, indeed. The army of the State had fallen off to five hundred men, and these, being paid in script, were deserting every day. A general poverty prevailed, and instead of invading Nicaragua, the existing Government would hardly be able to sustain itself much longer.

CAPTURE OF COSTA RICAN PROPERTY.

Captain BRADLEY, of the Isthmus Rangers, informs us that last week a detachment of his company seized, on the road from this State into Costa Rica, nineteen cargoes of cocoa, together with twenty-one mules. This property belonged to the enemy, and, as a matter of course, confiscated to this Government.

**Personal.**

*El Nicaraguense* says: General WILLIAM L. CAZNEAU and his intelligent lady, (well known in the literary world by her *nom de plume*—Cora Montgomery,) have been spending a few weeks here much to the happiness of all who had the pleasure to meet them, and we trust to their own satisfaction. We learn that they leave in the next steamer for New-York, and we wish them a safe passage and a happy return. Such emigrants constitute the true society of a State. We learn that General C. is the bearer of dispatches from the American Legation to the State Department.

By a decree which appears in *El Nicaraguense* Don PEDRO YGNIS SELVA has been appointed Secretary of the Nicaraguan Legation in the United States.

*El Nicaraguense* says that ... [illegible] ..., after dodging about the ... [illegible] ..., has at last "turned up" in Chinandega, and has been appointed to the command of a body of Indians pressed into service for rebellious purposes against this Republic.

Advertisements appear in *El Nicaraguense* offering rewards for the apprehension of deserters; and from the remarks of that journal, it would appear that desertions are continually taking place from the ranks of WALKER.

**Army Intelligence.**

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Capt. E. W. RAWLE, promoted Major of Ordnance.

First Lieutenant HENRY L. POTTER promoted Major of Ordnance.

F. ANDERSON appointed Second Lieutenant of First Rifles.

GEORGE B. HALL appointed Commissary-General, with rank of Colonel.

JOHN H. MARSHALL appointed Judge Advocate General, with rank of Major.

Second Lieutenant M. A. FRAZIER appointed Assistant Judge Advocate General, with rank of Captain.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. McDONALD, of the Second Light Infantry, is transferred to the Second Rifle Battalion.

M. B. BRADLEY appointed Captain of Rangers on Transit Line.

HENRY F. WITTERS appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Captain, and attached to the Staff of Brigadier General FRY.

First Lieutenant JAMES N. COLEMAN, assigned to Company F, First Light Infantry.

Lieut. C. H. WEST assigned as temporary Post Adjutant, under Lieutenant-Colonel McDONALD.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Major D. N. INGRAHAM, Acting Surgeon-General of the army, granted leave of absence for sixty days, and left Granada for New-York on the 9th August.

Capt. W. J. Merriman, of the First Rifles, granted leave of absence for sixty days, and was about to leave for the East.

Col. E. J. SANDERS granted leave of absence for sixty days, and would leave on the next steamer for San Francisco.

Col. JAS. A. JACQUES granted leave of absence to attend to the business of the Republic in New-Orleans, and left Granada for Virgin Bay, to take the transit steamer for San Juan del Norte.

Col. JOHN ALLEN, Second Rifle Battalion, granted leave of absence for sixty days, from the 15th of July.

Lieut. W. OVERTON, Second Rifle Battalion, granted leave of absence for sixty days, from the 15th of July.

RESIGNATIONS.

First Lieutenant W. S. WEST, and Second Lieutenant J. W. MOUNTJOY resigned their offices on the 8th of July.

First Lieutenant BRADLEY, of the First Light Infantry, resigned on the 17th of July.

Surgeon GRANT resigned on the 19th of July.

Second Lieutenant W. CLARK resigned on the 21st of July.

DEATHS.

In Granada, on Wednesday, July 2, Mrs. Rosario Cordova Johnson, after a short illness, aged twenty-three years.

At Granada, Nicaragua, on 17th April, 1856, Lieutenant Brittemen, Adjutant of First Rifle Battalion.

At Managua, on the 4th August, John Nuttall, of Company A, Ranger Battalion.

At his quarters in Granada, on the 17th August, Lieut Jacob Hemmick, of Company B, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

On the 16th August, at the residence of her father in Granada, the second daughter of L. Tarbox, Esq.

At Managua, on the 21st July, Joseph Ferguson, of Co. A, Ranger Battalion.

At Virgin Bay, of the prevailing fever, L. W. Frewer of the army. He was the originator of Negro Minstrelsy in Nicaragua and was known as Corporal Pipeclay as one of the first contributors to *El Nicaraguense*.

**Post-Office Nuisances.**

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 28, 1856.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

SIR: I beg you to be the recipient of a complaint which is simply this: Why does not the officer that is attached to the New-York Post-Office drive away those boys who are constantly blocking up the way to the stamp and other windows on Nassau-street? They are excessively annoying to persons passing to and fro, running after them to know if they don't want to buy stamps, which articles they retail at two cents apiece. The conclusion to be arrived at is their employers' stamp-drawers suffer, for those boys have sometimes quite a large amount of stock on hand. There ought to be an effectual stop put to it, if it were only for the look of the thing. It is not possible that the officer has so much to do as not to be able to stop this thing, or it may be a want of inclination; by doing so he would greatly oblige those persons who constantly pass that way. By noticing this evil you will confer a favor on the public and your obedient servant.

HONESTY.

**A Most Horrible Tragedy.**

RAPE BY A NEGRO—THE CRIMINAL TAKEN BY A MOB, TORTURED, AND HACKED TO DEATH.

*From the Marion (Ill.) Intelligencer, Aug. 23.*

A gentleman from Pope County has just given us a few of the particulars attending one of the most tragical and revolting occurrences it has ever been our fortune to chronicle; such a one as perhaps never before transpired in this part of the country, and in all human probability never will again.

It appears that a runaway negro from Kentucky had been committing a number of depredations in the neighborhood of Golconda, and for several successive nights, had broken into the houses of farmers residing in that vicinity, which he plundered of provisions and whatever else of value he could manage to carry off. On Wednesday night of week before last, whilst on one of his preparatory excursions, he visited the house of Mr. DANIEL THRELDKELD, seven miles west of Golconda, into which he made a forcible entry through the window of Mrs. THRELDKELD's room, (she being alone with her children, Mr. T. absent on business) and notwithstanding a most vigorous and desperate resistance on the part of Mrs. T., he finally succeeded in choking her down and ravishing her person; after accomplishing which, he made his way to Mr. JACKSON's, a neighbor of Mrs. T.'s, broke into the house and attempted to commit a rape on the person of Mrs. JACKSON, who, by her screams, soon awakened her husband, who administered to the wretch a severe drubbing. In the scuffle which ensued the negro made his escape, but was captured the next morning by Mr. JACKSON, assisted by some of his neighbors and taken to the town of Golconda, where a large crowd of exasperated citizens had gathered, the majority of whom were *in favor of hanging him on the spot; but finally, after much discussion, it was resolved to give him* up into the hands of a Committee with instructions to deal with him as they thought best. The Committee decided in favor of giving him up to the authorities to be dealt with as the law directs, and he was accordingly delivered into the custody of the sheriff.

This procedure, however, did not meet the views of the majority of the crowd, who afterwards took a vote whether he should be left to the law, or given up to THRELDKELD and his friends; a large majority of those present were decidedly in favor of the latter alternative, and the negro was thereupon forcibly rescued from the Sheriff, taken by the mob about four miles back into the country, where he was tied up to a tree. Mrs. THRELDKELD was then sent for, who fully identified him as the one who had violated her person on the night previous. And now comes the tragical part of the performance. Our informant states that an old sword, in the possession of one of the crowd, was procured and placed in the hands of Mrs. T., who thereupon proceeded to slash, jab, and cut him in the most terrible manner. After her vengeance was fully satiated, the brothers and husband of Mrs. T. shot the negro six or seven times in different parts of his body—one of her brothers finally putting an end to his torments by shooting him through the head. The brutal exhibition was finally wound up by actually scalping him, and his remains were thrown into a gully a few rods from the place of execution.

The graphic description of the scene as rendered by our worthy informant, reminded us of the scenes enacted in the days of Indian captivities and tortures, where the scalping knife, the tomahawk and the faggot were brought into requisition against the early settlers, by their red foemen.

The Coroner of Pope County held an inquest over the mutilated remains next day, and rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. We learn that there is a strong feeling throughout Pope County ... [illegible]

... [illegible]

The mother of the Ex-King of Oude has resolved to proceed to England to plead her son's cause.

# THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

### A HOUSE SET UPON A HILL.

### Speeches at the Inauguration of the State Geological Hall.

*Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.*

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 30, 1856.

The Scientific Convention has finished its labors; the savans have departed, leaving a share of their wisdom behind them, as golden souvenirs of the profit of their stay; Capitol Hill is again deserted; the Burgesses' Corps has no long procession to escort; the big Tent, with its admirable arrangements for hearing and seeing, and being comfortable, has disappeared from Academy Park; and a fortnight's excitement subsides.

The citizens of Albany have exercised a wonderful hospitality towards the members of the American Association. Their houses have been opened freely; the best that the land affords has been spread before all; there has been no drawback to the full enjoyment of this yearly season. On all hands it is agreed that the Association has never had so good a time. The termination of the first Decade of its existence will be marked with a white stone in the record of its history. Everybody has been jolly, sunny; and the ladies of members, who have appeared this year in larger numbers, aided the liveliness of the week in an uncommon degree.

Newspaper correspondents are moved here to express their private and individual sentiments. The Local Committee, who did everything to make time pass agreeably, made the Press a special subject of their regard, and so won the affection of its representatives—men who are known to be of such surpassing modesty that they wouldn't have ventured to ask half as much as Albany politeness forced upon them. We are obliged. Mr. GAVITT and Mr. WOOLWORTH are worthy of a special vote.

THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY—WHAT IT IS.

If, striking a bee-line for Congress Hall, you pass Academy Park, and then go down hill to Chapel-street, and from that point travel due North, you will in time reach the new and elegant building known as the Dudley Observatory, to which the splendid oration of Mr. EVERETT has directed general attention. A description of the Observatory may not be without interest to your readers.

It stands upon the crest of a hill, so difficult of approach, as to be in reality a hill of science. There are two ways of getting to it. In both cases—for we tried two ways—there are rail-fences to be clambered over and long grass to wade through, and Irish settlements to explore, and a clayey road to travel; but these are minor troubles, which will presently disappear, and then access will be free to the public. The elevation of the hill above tide-water is perhaps 200 feet; its distance from the Capitol about a mile and a half. The view for miles is unimpeded, and the Observatory is belted about with woods and verdant lawns. There could not be a finer location or a purer air. The plateau contains some fifteen acres.

The Observatory is constructed in the form of a Latin cross. Its Eastern arm is an apartment 28 by 24 feet, in which the Meridian circle is to be placed. The western arm is a room of the same dimensions, intended for the transit instrument. From the North and South faces of both rooms are semi-circular apsides, projecting 6 feet 6 inches, containing the Collimator piers and the vertical openings for observation. The entire length of each room is therefore thirty-seven feet. In the northern arm are placed the library, 26 feet by 27 feet; two computing rooms, 12 feet by 23 feet each; side entrance halls, staircases, &c. The southern arm contains the principal entrance, consisting of an arched colonnade of four Tuscan columns, surmounted by a pediment. A broad flight of stone steps leads to this colonnade, and through the entrance door beneath it to the main central hall, 26 feet square, in which are placed (in niches) the very beautiful electric clock and pendulum presented by ERASTUS CORNING, Esq. The centre of this hall is occupied by a massive pier of stone, ten feet square, passing from the basement into the dome above, and intended for the support of the great heliometer. Directly opposite the entrance door is a large niche, in which it is proposed to place the bust of the late Mr. DUDLEY. Immediately above this hall is the equatorial room, a circular apartment 22 feet 6 inches in diameter and 26 feet high, covered by a low conical roof, in which and in the walls are the usual observing slits. The drum, or cylindrical portion, of this room is divided into two parts—the lower one fixed, the upper, revolving on cast-iron balls moving in grooved metal plates, can command the entire horizon.

The building is in two stories—the upper of brick with freestone quoins, impost and window and door dressings, rests upon a rusticated basement of freestone six feet high. The style adopted is the modern Italian, of which it is a very excellent specimen. The building has been completed some time, but in consequence of the size of the the instruments now procured being greater than that originally contemplated, sundry alterations were required in the Transit and Meridian Circle rooms. These consist of the semi-circular projections already mentioned, and which, by varying the outlines of the building, will add greatly to its beauty and picturesqueness.

The piers for the Meridian Circle and Transit have, after careful investigation, been procured from the Lockport quarries. The great density and uniformity of the structure of the stone, and the facility with which such large masses as are required for this purpose can be procured there, have induced the selection of these quarries. The stones will weigh from 6½ to 8 tons each.

The main building was erected from the drawings of Messrs. WOOLLETT & OGDEN, Architects, Albany; the additions and the machinery have been designed by Mr. W. HODGINS, Civil Engineer, and the latter is now being constructed under his superintendence in a very superior manner at the iron works of Messrs. PRUYN & LANSING, Albany.

The entire building is a tasteful and elegant structure, much superior in architectural character to any other in America devoted to a similar purpose. In about two months from this date it will be opened.

## The Inauguration of the State Geological Hall.

### SPEECHES OF PROF. DEWEY, SIR WILLIAM LOGAN, PROF. DAVIES AND REV. DR. COX.

The following sketches of the remarks of Prof. DEWEY, Prof. DAVIES and others, at the inauguration of the Geological Hall in Albany, were omitted on Saturday in consequence of the crowd upon our columns:

PROF. DEWEY'S REMINISCENCES OF OLD GEOLOGISTS.

Hon. [illegible] HADLEY introduced Prof. CHESTER DEWEY, of Rochester.

Prof. DEWEY said he was restricted to ten minutes, and it might be told him that ten minutes was but a short time for an "old fogy" to speak. But he defined "old fogy" differently from most people. To him the phrase means one who had got out of the fog. There were young fogies and old fogies; but, being an old fogy, he would try to be short. He went on to make a facetious story of the state of geological research fifty years ago. In 1806 there were but six or seven geologists in the United States; collections of minerals had not begun to be made; a Professor, who was under the Tent to-day, traveled to Rochester, carrying in a candle-box all the mineral specimens of the college to which he belonged; some of our colleges did not possess more than three minerals, and these were not understood. [Laughter.] But the pioneers had begun. Dr. DEWEY named them. They were Dr. BRUCE, of New-York, the first editor of any publication like a Mineralogical Journal; Dr. MITCHELL, of New-York, who was a zealous cultivator of science, but more a collector and patron; Prof. CLEVELAND, of Maine, who is still living, the author of the first work of consequence in the country on Geology and Mineralogy; MACLURE, of Philadelphia, who was a distinguished patron and supporter of geological study, who was fresh from the school of WERNER, in Freiberg, and who was able to throw much light upon our geology, well posted as he was in the science, as it was then understood in Europe; Col. GIBBS, of New-York, who, in 1806, made splendid collections of minerals, which he afterwards handed over to the Trustees of Yale College, and so, strictly speaking, gave them to the country, in the liberality of the spirit which pervaded that Institution. [Applause.] All these have departed, with the exception of Prof. CLEAVELAND. But there is another name yet to be added, the name of a man who was young at that day among the pioneers, but who ranked with them in the ardent pursuit of science. That name, said the Doctor, I need hardly mention. It is that of the venerable gentleman who sits at my left (applause)—the loved and honored Professor at Yale, Prof. SILLIMAN. It is fifty years, last June, since Prof. SILLIMAN returned from Europe, where he had studied the facts of geology, and whence he came richly furnished, not only with valuable information, but with the spirit of research and enthusiasm which characterizes the scientific men of this country. Prof. DEWEY was rich in reminiscences. He recalled the memory of eccentric but strong Dr. EATON, spoke of the rapid progress of geological research, and said that every period of twenty years appears to produce a new generation of efficient and hard-working scientific men. Twenty years ago began the Geological Survey of this State. This day we unite with pride in the inauguration of a Geological Hall. Geological Hall is a beautiful name. He hoped it never would be changed. The Legislature of New-York did a very liberal thing when it appropriated $104,000 to establish the Geological Survey; but the cost of that work has mounted up to $800,000. Had the Legislature imagined that this would have been the result of their enactment, the law establishing the Survey would have never been passed. Their [illegible] upon this point was a fortunate thing for us. The Doctor spoke of the vast number of species of fossils which had been discovered in the progress of the work. The number was originally supposed to be towards 800. The first volume of HALL's Paleontology described 375 species, [applause]—the second volume, 300—the three succeeding, at least 1,000; so that 1,765 species of fossils alone are described—medals of Creation, which God has spread over this magnificent State. [Great applause.] The Doctor said he was born a Yankee, was educated a Yankee, was a Yankee to-day, hoped he should be a Yankee so long as he was in this world—but expressed himself as an ardent lover of New-York, which was the State of his adoption. He was rejoiced to see the amazing results which the liberality of the citizens of New-York had accomplished; and felt disposed to utter a voice of gratitude and thankfulness.

His remarks were very pleasantly received.

MR. HITCHCOCK COMPLIMENTARY.

ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, Esq., of New-York, introduced Prof. HITCHCOCK, of Amherst, as a gentleman whose name was very familiar, who had laid aside voluntarily the charge of one of the largest Colleges in New-England, but who could never lay aside the honors he had earned in the literature and science of Geology.

Prof. HITCHCOCK's speech was published in the DAILY TIMES of Wednesday.

Superintendent BACHE introduced very happily Sir WILLIAM LOGAN, Chief of the Geological Survey of Canada.

SIR WILLIAM ASKS "THE WAY TO ALBANY."

Sir WILLIAM in a brief speech acknowledged the services rendered by the New-York Survey to Canada. He should manifest ingratitude if he declined to unite in the joyful occasion of inaugurating the Museum which was to hold forever the evidence of the truth of its published results. The Survey of Canada had been ordered, and the Commission of five years twice renewed; and the last time the provision for it was more than doubled. It happened to him, as Mr. AGASSIZ had said, after crossing the Ocean first the first thing he asked was, "Which is the way to Albany?" and when he arrived here, he found that with the aid of Prof. HALL's discoveries, he had only to take up the different formations as he had left them on the boundary line, and follow them into Canada. It was both a convenience and a necessity to adopt the New-York nomenclature which was thus extended over an area six times as large as New-York. In Paris he heard DE VERNEUIL using the words Trenton and Niagara, as if they were household words. He was delighted to witness the impatience with which BARRANDE inquired when the remaining volumes of the Paleontology of New-York would be published. Your Paleontological reputation, said he, has made New-York known even among men not scientific, all over Europe. I hope you will not stop here, but will go on and give us in equally thorough, full, and magnificent style, the character of the Devonian and Cretaceous formations.

A member of the Local Committee announced Professor HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institute.

MR. HENRY ON DUTCHMEN.

Professor HENRY was at a loss to know by what process they had arrived at the conclusion that seven men of science must be substituted to fill the place of one distinguished statesman whom they had expected to hear. He prided himself on his Albany nativity. He was proud of the old Dutch character that was the substratum of the city. The Dutch are hard to be moved, but when they do start their momentum is not as other men's in proportion to the velocity, but as the square of the velocity. So when the Dutchman goes three times as fast, he has nine times the force of another man. The Dutchman has an immense potentia agency, but it wants a small spark of Yankee enterprise to touch it off. In this strain the Professor continued making his audience very merry, and giving them a fine chance to express themselves with repeated explosions of laughter.

PRESIDENT ANDERSON FLIRTING WITH HIS OLD LOVE.

Col. D. P. JOHNSON introduced President ANDERSON, of Rochester University, who, alluding to his early love for Geology, which other duties had prevented him from following up, said that he felt like a middle-aged man who comes in connection suddenly with the lady he flirted with as a boy. He said the old myth of the harmony of the Sciences as embodied in the nine muses that danced in chorus was here crystalized into fact—was a realized truth. He was proud of our canal, our Hudson River, our Niagara, but while that noble representative of the British Throne was speaking of the reputation our survey had given us abroad, he was prouder still of our laborers in Science. He seconded the hope expressed by Sir WILLIAM LOGAN that the State would not stint its hand until the Paleontology of all the strata, whether in our own State or not, had been established.

PROF. DAVIES SAYS SCIENCE IS VERY PRACTICAL.

Prof. CHARLES DAVIES was introduced by Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, and spoke briefly, but humorously and very much to the point, in defence of the practical character of scientific researches. He said that to one accustomed to speak only on the abstract quantities of number and space, this was an unusual occasion, and this an unusual audience, and inquired how he could discuss the abstract forms of geometry, when he saw before him in such profusion the most beautiful real forms that Providence has vouchsafed to the life of man. He proposed to introduce and develop but a single train of thought—the unchangeable connection between what in common language is called the theoretical and practical, but in more technical phraseology—the ideal and the actual. The actual, or true practical, consists in the uses of the Forces of Nature, according to the laws of nature, and here we must distinguish between it and the empirical, which uses or attempts to use those forces without a knowledge of the laws. The true practical, therefore, is the result, or actual, of an antecedent ideal. The ideal, full and complete, must exist in the mind before the actual can be brought forth according to the laws of science. Who, then, are the truly practical men of our age? Are they not those who are engaged most laboriously and successfully in investigating the great laws? Are they not those who are pressing out the boundaries of knowledge and conducting the mind into new and unexplored regions where there may yet be discovered a California of undeveloped thought? Is not the gentleman from Massachusetts (Professor AGASSIZ) the most practical man in our country, in the department of natural history; not because he has collected the greatest number of specimens, but because he has laid open to us all the laws of the animal kingdom? Are the formulas written on the blackboard by the gentleman from Cambridge, (Prof. PEIRCE,) of no practical value because they cannot be read by the uninstructed eye? A single line may contain the elements of the motions of all the heavenly bodies, and the eye of science, taking its stand-point at the centre of gravity of the system, will see in the equation the harmonious revolutions of all the bodies which circle the heavens. It is such labors and such generalizations that have rendered his name illustrious in the History of Mathematical Science. Is it of no practical value that the Chief of the Coast Survey, (Prof. BACHE,) by a few characters written upon paper, at Washington, has determined the exact time of high and low tide in the harbor of Boston, and can determine by a similar process the exact times of high and low water at every point on the surface o' the globe? Are not these results, the highest efforts of science, also of the greatest practical utility? And may we not then conclude that *there is nothing truly practical which is not the consequence of an antecedent ideal?*

Science is to art what the great fly-wheel and governor of a steam-engine are to the working part of the machinery—it guides, regulates and controls the whole. Science and art are inseparably connected; like the Siamese Twins, they cannot be separated without producing the death of both.

How, then, are we to regard the superb specimens of Natural History which the liberality, the munificence and the wisdom of our State have collected at the Capital? They are the elements from which we can here determine all that belongs to the Natural History of our State; and may we not indulge the hope that science and genius will come here, and striking them with a magic wand, cause the true practical to spring into immortal life?

DR. COX EXCELSIOR!

Rev. Dr. HAGUE said he had the pleasure, not of introducing, but of announcing, a distinguished friend, who, although a Doctor of Divinity, had laid all the fields of science under contribution to his great mission—Rev. Dr. COX. [Applause.]

Dr. SAMUEL HANSON COX proceeded to make such a speech as nobody else but he ever could make, and it was one of the happiest even of his efforts. His jokes were all fresh, his pathos affective, and the order of succession in his remarks unusual. They had reversed the order of affairs at Cana and had brought on the worst wine last. He would be glad to work a miracle upon the water. He would restrict himself to the ten minutes allowed, but would reckon them by his friend Dr. DEWEY's watch. [Great laughter.] One joke about the galaxy of stars from which as a nebulosity he had been invoked, and the milky-way before him, was too much for the audience, who laid back and roared with laughter for some five minutes. Indeed it meant so much more than the Doctor intended, that he joined in it heartily himself. He covered his face with his handkerchief, and when he emerged, he apologized for being in the condition of the pathetic clergyman whose people assured him that if he would preach better they would gladly do all the crying. He enlarged on the one authorship of the word and works of God. If they say Science has nothing to do with God, he would tell them that Religion in its purity is the only thing that has [illegible] in it. Men of Science complain that the clergy do not study science enough; he would ask them in reply if Scientific men study the Bible enough? He [illegible] the [illegible] of Science. He compared the dignity of this occasion with that of the Congress of Nations to reclaim the [illegible] by putting the Pope into orthodoxy. To [illegible] men of science without any cant or [illegible], as God knew the world that they had no interest, as God knew the Christian had none, to get rid of truth. He saw all physical learning as a pyramid, the knowledge of minerals forming its base, the Flora glorifying and the Fauna constituting the body, and at the apex, God's image, radiant direct with the light, out of which streams the proclamation [illegible]. He had no fear that God's world would turn up on close handling to be a bogus creation. But if squibs and crackers could blow up the rock of ages, he said, touch it off. When the audience had sufficiently recovered from the convulsions into which the Doctor's humor had thrown them, and the tears into which he melted them, the Chairman pronounced the meeting ended.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

BROOKLYN, Saturday, Aug. 30, 1856.

Among the names of men of science present at the meeting of the American Association now in session at Albany, I perceive that of Mr. JOHN PATTERSON of this city, who read "the introductory portion of a very abstruse paper on the investigation and calculation of a general process of causation."

It may not be generally known that Mr. PATTERSON is a journeyman printer, working, I believe, to this day at the case. He is emphatically a self-educated man, and in him young men may see what energy of character and a proper use of leisure moments can accomplish. By incessant toil, with hand and brain, he has earned a competency for his family, and a reputation among scientific men that may well be envied. Peculiarly modest—too much so, indeed, for a man of his abilities—he has declined all overtures to public advancement, and contented himself with the pursuit of knowledge in the quiet walks of private life.

It is in the higher mathematics that Mr. PATTERSON excels. Thoroughly conversant with the most abstract works of the European masters, he takes still greater strides in that seemingly boundless domain of investigation, eager for new food and new facts to illustrate the mighty power of mind, when rightly directed, to revel in the loftiest fields of human research.

Twenty-one years ago I first entered upon a printer's career in the office which was honored with the presence of my friend, and often counselor, JOHN PATTERSON. As the rapid years flowed on, I beheld with pride his increasing fame among those men of genius who loved to associate with him in the study of mathematical science. Often and again have I seen him drop his "stick" in the midst of pressing work, and seat himself on an humble box beside his "stand," to solve a problem just brought in by some College Professor, whose utmost powers of mind could not unravel it. He took *his* pencil in hand, and the mystery vanished at once.

To his mathematical attainments Mr. P. also adds an extensive knowledge of most, if not all, of the kindred sciences of the day. Music is with him a passion, practically and scientifically, and his ability in this branch has long since been demonstrated by the almost countless editions of music published in Albany under his editorial supervision. The types of many of them, indeed, were composed by his own hand.

In the life of this man, as I before intimated, there is much to encourage youth in the development and cultivation of the intellectual faculties. He knew not the great powers of reflection and analysis that slumbered within him, until, in a lucky hour, he resolved to rush in where thousands fear to tread, but where a galaxy of the brightest ornaments in the realms of science had trodden in safety before him. All honor to JOHN PATTERSON, the journeyman printer! P.

On Thursday morning the leading Mathematicians of the Association omitted their usual nocturnal star-watching, so as to be able to rise at daybreak, and make a visit to Union College, Schenectady, under the escort of Prof. GILLESPIE, who had been called to preside over the Mathematical section of the previous day. Their special object was a collection of models illustrating the higher Descriptive Geometry, invented by the lamented Professor THEODORE OLIVIER, of Paris. These are about fifty in number, and are the only set in this country and the third set in the world, the other two being in Paris and Madrid, and this, the most perfect of the three, having been obtained last year from the widow of the distinguished inventor. The models are formed of silk threads stretched strait by weights, and thus representing what we believe mathematicians call RULED SURFACES, especially *Warped* or *Twisted* surfaces.

# FASHION.

## The Great Ball at Newport—The Season over.

*Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.*

BELLEVUE HOUSE, NEWPORT, Aug. 29, 1856.

The great ball which I mentioned to you in my last letter as about to take place, came off last night and with the most wonderful success. With the exception of the fancy balls which were wont formerly to finish the season at the Ocean House, but which now are given up altogether, there has never been anything equal to this one in magnificence. It is the town talk to-day. Go where you will, you find it so. Every one expresses an opinion of most unqualified approbation and delight. It has given to the Bellevue an eclat which no other house in Newport can boast of, and will be closely followed up by a series of hops, charades, concerts, masquerades, tableaux, and other social amusements, that will end the season in a most brilliant manner.

I mentioned to you that the ball was gotten up by the gentlemen of this house, as an indication of their esteem for Mr. PECKHAM, the proprietor, and to prove to the public that whatever malicious detraction has been brought to bear upon his success has been from unworthy sources; and moreover, the reputation which the Bellevue has ever enjoyed has been increased tenfold this season.

The expenses were generally met by a subscription of several hundred dollars, and nothing was spared to render the whole affair brilliant and select. A sight of the ball-room alone would have repaid a journey from your City. Large, elegant and graceful in proportion, when it had passed from the hands of MARCOTTE, the decorator, and appeared draped in flowers and festoons, and pyramids of candles lent their subdued light to that which was emitted from the gorgeous gaseliers, the effect was superb.

By 10 o'clock the procession of carriages in front of the hotel denoted that the fashion, beauty and wealth of Newport had arrived to grace the splendid entertainment, and it was not long before the room was crowded with the most select assemblage of persons I ever beheld on any similar occasion.

As I stood by the entrance and watched the array of visitors as they poured in, each and all expressing surprise and admiration at the sight, and promise of so much more than they expected, my eyes were dazzled by the display of so much beauty and adornment. Apart from the personal charms of the ladies, eyes brighter, cheeks rosier, and forms more beautifully developed by the healthful influences of this unequaled watering-place, I could not but remark the splendor and variety of the costumes, the glittering jewelry, the genteel manners, and, more than all, the tone of refinement that prevailed throughout. One could find no fault here. The guests being all invited, was a sufficient guarantee that perfect harmony and most unbounded enjoyment would ensue. With such delicious music, and a polished elastic floor that sprang from and met your every step, no wonder the wild fury of dancing soon began, and was continued until the first faint streaks of day-dawn struggled with the retiring moonbeams.

In promenading amidst the gay groups, it was difficult to decide where beauty and gentility reigned the most. There were representatives of the fair sex from all the principal cities, and one might as well pass through a garden and seek to cull the choicest flowers where all were fair as to designate in this instance. A brief enumeration of some of the ladies and their attire must suffice.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Madame VOGEL—White tarleton dress—three flounces, embroidered in straw—head-dress of scarlet poppies.

Miss HUNT—White tarleton, five flounces trimmed with black velvet—corsage to match—scarlet geraniums, and gold leaves in her hair.

Miss CURTIS—White tulle dress over white silk; head-dress of scarlet geraniums.

Miss McGEE—White embroidered muslin, three flounces.

CHARLESTON.

Miss PRINGLE—White tarleton trimmed with blue and gold sequins in her hair.

Miss McDUFFIE—White tarleton, three flounces, embroidered in straw—head-dress of corn flowers.

BALTIMORE.

Mrs. WOODVILLE—Crimson brocade, covered with the most magnificent point-lace flounces, (the most superb dress in the room, and said to have cost $2,000 in Paris;) head-dress to match.

Miss HOFFMAN—White tarleton, covered with glittering butterflies.

PHILADELPHIA.

Mrs. FISHER—Blue brocade—head-dress of pearls.

Mrs. NORRIS—Pink and white brocade; head-dress of pink roses.

Miss SCHAUMBURG—White tarleton, seven flounces, pinked; head-dress of white roses; an elegant costume, and exceedingly becoming to the fair wearer.

Mrs. [illegible]—[illegible], the head-dress of pink roses.

Miss TROUP—White tulle, seven flounces, bouillonne and covered with pink rosebuds; head-dress to match. This was one of the prettiest dresses in the room, and attracted a great deal of attention.

Miss [illegible]—[illegible] embroidered muslin; [illegible] and silver head-dress.

NEW-YORK.

Mrs. OTIS—Black brocade, covered with black lace; head-dress of pink roses and black lace.

Mrs. ROBERT LIVINGSTON—White moire antique, with blue feathers in her hair.

Mrs. WINTHROP—Black moire antique, with white lace mantilla; very graceful and elegant.

Mrs. RIPLEY—White silk dress, scarlet velvet flounces, head-dress of scarlet velvet ribbons.

Mrs. PHALEN—White tulle dress, puffed, covered with bows of black narrow velvet ribbon, riviere of diamonds, head-dress of pink roses and lace.

Mrs. CHADWICK—White silk dress trimmed with bunches of ostrich feathers, and purple velvet flowers in her hair.

Mrs. STRONG—Corn-colored silk with tulle over-dress, scarlet poppies in her hair; a youthful and elegant costume.

Mrs ROMAINE—Looking very beautiful in her wedding costume.

Mrs. LEROY—White silk dress, three flounces of pink velvet, head-dress of pink roses.

Mrs. DE WARREN—White barege, with handsome black trimmings, head-dress of bugles and chenille; a very becoming and stylish costume.

Mrs. WOLFE—White silk, brocaded in pink feathers, a superb point-lace mantilla, and stomacher of diamonds.

Mrs. SCHERMERHORN—Pink and white brocade, head-dress of point lace, and pink feathers. This was, perhaps, the most showy costume in the room, and gave a regal appearance to this lady.

Mrs. JOHN KERNOCHAN—Pink tarleton, flounced, each flounce trimmed with puffings of the same, and edged with blonde lace.

Mrs. ASPINWALL—Blue and white brocade; head-dress of scarlet flowers.

Mrs. RUTHERFORD—Blue and white brocade; head-dress of white lace and pink flowers.

Miss KATE WOLFE—White tarleton, three flounces, embroidered in black velvet, and straw head-dress of scarlet flowers.

Miss WINTHROP—White tarleton, flounced; head-dress, lilies of the valley.

Miss CLARKE—White tarleton, three flounces, head dress of pink roses.

Miss KELSEY, the belle of the Atlantic—White muslin embroidered in chenille, brooch of magnificent diamonds.

Miss WADSWORTH—White dress, necklace of black velvet and pearls; scarlet head-dress.

Miss BUTLER—Pink tarleton, trimmed with black velvet.

Miss HELEN RUSSELL—White, with purple trimmings.

Miss LAURA PELL—White dress, blue pattern, flounces.

Miss STUYVESANT—White tarleton, five flounces, each flounce trimmed with puffings of the same; head-dress of white roses.

Miss OGDEN—White, trimmed with blue; exceedingly tasteful.

Misses LIVINGSTON—Fancy white costumes, exceedingly pretty and becoming to the fair wearers.

BOSTON.

Mrs. DAVID SEARS—Yellow dress; scarlet head-dress.

Mrs. RICHARD PARKER—Pink and white brocade; head-dress of pink rhododendrons.

Miss GREENWOOD—White muslin, embroidered in pink, and head-dress of pink ribbons.

Miss WHITWELL—a beautiful pink silk dress.

PROVIDENCE.

Mrs. PHILIP ALLEN—White silk, three flounces of black lace, head-dress of point lace, and pink roses, ornaments of diamonds and pearls. A splendid attire, in perfect taste, and worn gracefully.

Baronne de GOURVALE, from Paris—Very elaborate dress of white, trimmed with pink ribbons and flowers.

Among the gentlemen we noticed M. de SARTIGES, Minister from France; Mr. LUMLEY, *Chargé d'Affaires* from England; Baron GRABOW, Prussian Secretary of Legation; Mr. VANQUELINE, Secretary Legation French Embassy; Mr. WM. C. RIVES; Gov. COLES, of Virginia; Dr. WARREN, of New-York; GOTTSCHALK; BRIGNOLI, &c. &c.

We should also mention Madame de la GRANGE, who wore a very superb costume, and glittered in jewels.

The above comprises a hasty sketch of some of the most beautiful of the costumes, and as they are given entirely from memory, it is to be hoped any errors or exaggerations will be overlooked. Some pains have been taken to give them as much in detail as possible—forasmuch as they excelled in variety, taste, splendor, and richness, any thing of the kind ever seen in Newport. It really seemed as if each lady had sought to enter into rivalry with her neighbor—to display some superiority of toilette that should prove victorious—and the eye soon became bewildered by the array of magnificence that was forced upon you.

There are many who will at once ask—who, from out this concourse of gaily-adorned women, bore away the palm, the crown of excellence. Such a question is as difficult to respond to, as it is dangerous in the asking. It is not always the best dressed lady who appears to the finest advantage. If one wears all the silks of Sarmacand but moves about ungracefully and assumes unnatural deportment, your regret at the latter absorbs all the admiration of the former. Or, again, if one be overloaded with lace d'*Alencon*, and yet has it clumsily worn, or goes bedizened with all the jewels of Golconda, and yet betrays bad manners, your delight is at once shattered by the dread that steals over you at the sight of such inconsistency. This remark is general in its application. In the present instance there seemed a charming harmony in all the elements required on such an occasion. Modesty, (a virtue not alarmingly prevalent *sometimes* in this degenerate age,) here reigned supreme, and grace, and a happy blending of color, form and effect had been evidently studied.

Blondes and brunettes mingled together here in rare contrast. There was no one belle who received all the homage. The throne for such concession was nobly contested by many.

The dancing was very general and spirited, and there were forty-five couple in the "German." Perhaps there were a few who overdid the art by ungraceful and violent gesticulating, but we should bear in mind that the rules of modern society demand an excess in very nearly everything. The fashion which some gentlemen have of thrusting forth the head at an angle of forty-five degrees, and also of making rapidly propelling pump handles of their arms, is very absurd, and I never yet have seen the particular beauty or wit of that frightful starting from one end of the room and rushing down its whole length with terrific speed, as if all human existence depended upon it, to the infinite horror of innocent promenaders and the everlasting disgrace of time and tune.

But these are perhaps conventional weaknesses which may be soon overcome.

A feature of this ball was a room where a bountiful supply of refreshments was constantly in readiness. Ices, salads, jellies, punch, champagne and other delicacies gave a grateful variety to the entertainment. And while upon this topic, I cannot proceed further without extolling in high terms a beverage which is furnished at the Bellevue, called by the fragrant title of "Magnolia Punch." To see the dainty eagerness with which gentle ladies and stern men imbibe this terrestrial nectar, is certainly a sight to please you. The secret of its composition is a deep, awful mystery. Some say the old Indian Chief, Canonicus, handed down the recipe, but I doubt this, for there is an old legend about it, in connection with the Stone Mill, which is rather more probable. However, it may be the drink is harmless, famous and ecstatic.

But I must not weary you with further allusions to the attractions here. I must conclude briefly. The ball terminated as it began—brilliantly. The indefatigable Germanites brought that profound dance to a climax by nearly 3 o'clock, and it was not long ere I heard the last carriage wheels rumbling along Touro-street, and the echo of a few faint voices that came borne upon the early breeze expressive of joy and admiration at the evening's pleasure, and the triumph of the Bellevue.

The season is nearly terminated. I shall write you one more letter before I leave. SURF.

A LITTLE WANDERER.—The Baltimore *Patriot* tells the following: "Yesterday afternoon a lad, of apparently about fourteen years, entered the *American* office and asked if he could procure the kind office of some one to write to his father, in New-York City, for means with which to return to his home. His frank manner betokened that he was no impostor, and, of course, every facility was offered him to reach the object of his desire. He stated that he had been employed by the Captain of a vessel from New-York in the capacity of cook, and that he had labored faithfully for three months, when he was left in this city without money, the Captain having failed to pay him for the service he had performed. He had not begged, nor would he, though a lady had kindly taken care of him after she discovered his situation. A communication was at once sent to his father, whom he represents to be a man of some means, and it is probable that by to-morrow the little wanderer will again be on the way to his home. Gaining the confidence of all to whom he told the story of his wrongs, the requisite amount would at once have been given to take him to New-York, but he preferred that his father should furnish the means, and that he should not stand in the position of a mendicant.

## POLITICAL [illegible].

We have received the following from a gentleman who supports Mr. FILLMORE for the Presidency: [illegible] politics on Long Island. [illegible], as J. V. B. has it. A few weeks ago Mr. E. W. SMITH, of Coram, Suffolk County, was obliged [illegible] for supporting FREMONT; and [illegible] D——, of Miller Place, was compelled to resign for the same cause. In the latter village, at the last Presidential contest the vote stood:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Franklin Pierce | 28 | This fall it will stand: | |
| Winfield Scott | 2 | Fremont | 20 |
| Total | 30 | Fillmore | [illegible] |
| | | Buchanan | 3 |
| | | Total | 30 |

So you can form some estimate of the immense popularity of the Pathfinder. I am a Fillmoreite; but my motto is, "Fair play to all;" and though I should vote for Mr. BUCHANAN in preference to FREMONT, if there were but two candidates in the field, and though I look upon the latter's election as the end of the Union, yet I will accord him his just dues; and had he been nominated by either the K. N.'s or Democrats, I should now support him with all zeal.

An important political demonstration took place at Concord, N. H., the home of President PIERCE, on Friday evening last. Pursuant to a call signed by one hundred and sixty-two of *those Democrats who voted for Franklin Pierce at the last Presidential election*, incorporated with not a few of those who voted at the last State election for JOHN S. WELLS for Governor, a meeting was held at Rumford Hall, at which the "Concord Democratic Fremont Club No. 1," was organized. According to the Constitution of the Club, its object is to promote the true principles of Democracy, and by every honorable exertion to secure the election of JOHN C. FREMONT to the Presidency, and WILLIAM L. DAYTON to the Vice-Presidency of the United States. A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, commenting upon this important movement, says: "We have already gained *more Democrats in Concord* than the total number of all the Buchanan Whigs heard from *in the State*."

A correspondent writing to us from West Farms, Westchester County, on the 23d. inst., says: A very enthusiastic and the largest political assemblage ever held in this vicinity, (and I may also add the most respectable,) took place on Thursday evening. At the same time the *Banner of Freedom* was raised, representing the gallant FREMONT planting the Flag of Liberty on the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains. The assembly was addressed by E. J. PORTER, Esq., of New-Rochelle, in a very able manner, and the orator of the evening, Mr. T. B. MILLIKEN, was listened to with marked attention by an audience composed of between five and six hundred of the bone and sinew of our county. All were loud in their praises of Republican principles. Take it for granted that Old Westchester County will denounce Border Ruffianism next November.

The Republicans of Stamford, Conn., had a rousing meeting on Tuesday night. The largest hall in the town was densely crowded and many were unable to obtain admission. The Governor of the State, Hon. Mr. MINER, presided, and made a brief speech on taking the chair—expressing his sense of the magnitude of the issue and of the importance to the country of its right decision. He was followed by Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND, of this State, who spoke for an hour and a-half upon the political aspects of Slavery and its relation to the Federal Government. Large delegations were present from several of the adjacent towns, and a Glee Club sang several capital Fremont songs.

Mr. FRENCH EVANS, the author of the Philadelphia Platform, on which Mr. FILLMORE was nominated, and a warm advocate of Mr. FILLMORE, has announced his purpose of taking the stump in Pennsylvania in favor of FREMONT. He is an effective and able speaker. LOUIS FITZGERALD TASISTRO, late translator in the State Department, also a friend of FILLMORE, and one of the best stump speakers in Maryland during the Taylor campaign, has resolved to enter the lists for FREMONT. Mr. TASISTRO is a man of extraordinary accomplishments, and is capable of doing great service to the Republican cause.

An immense Republican meeting was held at Richmond, Ind., on Tuesday of last week, to hear CASSIUS M. CLAY. Although the notice was short and rains fell nearly all day, between eight and ten thousand persons were present. The streets were full of citizens from the neighboring towns, who came in on horseback, as well as in all kinds of vehicles. There was a continuous line of wagons two miles long full of people. Such enthusiasm, it is said, was never witnessed in eastern Indiana, even in 1840.

A Dubuque paper says that "THOMAS H. BENTON—now residing at Council Bluffs, nephew of Col BENTON and cousin of 'our Jessie'—long known and recognized as one of the chief leaders of the Democratic Party of Iowa, and a very great favorite of that organization, has come out from the corruption of the Pro-Slavery faction, and declares himself openly for FREMONT and Freedom. He will work faithfully for FREMONT's success."

An immense Republican meeting was held on Tuesday at Falls Village, Conn., at which HENRY WARD BEECHER and JOHN P. HALE made eloquent and effective speeches. Over 5,000 persons were in attendance. The meeting was held in the open air, and for over five hours the immense mass of people listened with breathless attention to the eloquent and stirring appeals of the distinguished speakers.

Mr. O. HUGHES, President of the West Liberty, (Ohio,) Fremont Club, in answer to the assertions of Democratic journals that Judge DONN PIATT did not support FREMONT, writes that "on Aug. 10 an invitation was extended to Judge PIATT to address the Club on the 30th, and that the Judge accepted the invitation, and delivered an eloquent address in favor of FREMONT on the occasion."

A correspondent writes to the Milwaukee *American* from Berlin, Marquette Co., Wis., that the Buchanan men of that place got up a meeting on the 19th inst. Some Fremont men were present and asked for a vote, which, being taken, resulted: For FREMONT, 250; for BUCHANAN, 20. "Berlin," the same correspondent adds, "will give 400 majority for FREMONT."

The Chicago *Democratic Press*, on the authority of a gentleman from Randolph County, Ill., says that the enthusiasm in that County for FREMONT is beyond anything ever known. There are, it seems, in the County about six hundred Scotchmen, and their descendants, stern Cameronians, who will all to a man vote the Fremont ticket.

The Republican meeting in Portland, (Me.) on Monday evening last, was one of the largest ever known. The City Hall, in which it was held, was jammed to overflowing, and it was found necessary to organize a second meeting at Deering Hall. Gen. NYE and General JAMES, of Wisconsin, were the speakers.

A Fremont Club was formed in Danville, (Pa.) on Tuesday of last week. Eighty persons, the majority of them old and prominent Democrats, enrolled their names as members on the first evening.

General PURVIANCE is to attend a Fremont mass meeting in Pittsburg, in September, when he will announce his determination to support FREMONT—a fact which the Buchanan press of Pittsburg will not yet believe.

Twenty-nine Germans at Madison, Wis., whose names are given, with others to back them, have organized a Fremont Club, and pledged themselves to the cause of Freedom.

Hon. GEO. T. DAVIS, who was nominated by the American Fillmore Convention of Massachusetts as a candidate for the office of Attorney-General, has declined the nomination, and in his letter of declination, says:

"I have great personal regard and respect for Mr. FILLMORE, and great confidence in the national and harmonizing influences, which, if elected, he would be likely to bring around him. But I cannot resist the conviction that the practical issue of this election lies between the supporters of Mr. BUCHANAN and the supporters of Mr. FREMONT. In this situation of things, I would especially avoid the risk of casting an ineffectual vote. I will not, by word or act, obstruct the expression of that sentiment which should assert itself with undivided force against the breach of a time-honored National Compromise, and the attempt to force the institution of Slavery into Free Territory at the point of the bayonet."

## The South Again in Danger—Look out for the Schoolmasters!

*From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury.*

MESSRS. EDITORS: The practice of introducing Northern teachers amongst us is beginning to be felt, as a serious evil, all over our Southern country. Every day we read how some one of these, after abusing the feelings and sentiments of our people, has been obliged to depart for a more congenial [illegible] [illegible] Free Schools. [illegible] Academies in Aiken [illegible].

Under this [illegible], what has been [illegible]?

Could greater [illegible] upon our [illegible]?

What, Sirs, [illegible] a few months since, [illegible] of our Free School Board visited the North in search of teachers for Charleston? Only a few weeks before, our Representatives in Congress had asserted the intellectual, social and political equality of South Carolina with that of any other State in the Union. They had proudly unrolled our [illegible] history, and, with equal pride, were pointing to our present enviable condition. Our State was [illegible] and truthfully vindicated, when these gentlemen proceeded on their mission, and by the depreciation of our educational institutions, falsified all that our Representatives had declared. They visit the Northern schools, and everywhere proclaim that they go to invoke light for a land lying in darkness; and, after much entreaty, (see Mr. MEMMINGER's speech,) they succeed, at large salaries, in winning the affections and securing the services of gentlemen and ladies from the North. The teachers arrive. A building, at an exorbitant price, is prepared for them; furniture, books, and all the appliances of education, regardless of cost, are likewise imported from the North. The old free schools are sifted, and their best scholars transferred to the new one; and the Commissioners, with a zeal never before manifested, are, day after day, found drumming up recruits for the New-York school in Charleston. The faces of all the little urchins receive an extra scrubbing. The boys are commanded to have their tailoring attended to, and all the girls are dressed up in new millinery. A grand parade is prepared for the public. The pupils are drilled in lessons they have recited a hundred times before. Ladies and gentlemen are taken to see how beautifully the system works; and parents and guardians are cornered in private and snapped in public to hear laudations of the new school, and depreciations of the old. In a few months old things are laid aside, and all things become new. The Commissioners mount the educational tripod, become metamorphosed into dispensers of light, and Charleston is suddenly illuminated by a brilliant exhibition of the Aurora Borealis.

Letters are transmitted, far and near, detailing how famously the plan succeeds; teachers are praised, and certain Commissioners glorified; their speeches are published, and diligently circulated; and, upon the strength of the denouncement of Carolina education and Carolina teachers, the "American School Institute of New-York," two-thirds of which are Abolitionists, is [illegible] encouraged to put forth its advertisement in our papers, offering "to provide *Southern* people with NORTHERN TEACHERS, whose *Sentiments* will harmonize with the social feelings of those who employ them."

*Is there no insult in all this? Will the people of Charleston submit to it? Will they not call to account the aiders and abettors of the evil? Let them look to it.* EUTAW.

## The Late Dr. Buckland.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

DEAR SIR: In your issue of to-day I notice, under the head of "Latest by Mail," from England by the *Niagara*, arrived at Halifax, a report of the death of "Dr. BUCKLAND DEAN," of Westminster. This is doubtless a typographical error, and as I had the pleasure of being well acquainted with the distinguished person in question, I trust you will be able to find space for the necessary correction. Dr. BUCKLAND is, as you are of course aware, celebrated for his geological researches, and he is regarded as one of the greatest living authorities, in England at least, on points connected with that important science. He was for many years Dean of Westminster, and it was chiefly while occupying that position that I enjoyed the privilege of admission to his society. Intense application to science and study unfortunately affected his mind some few years ago, and he was forced to retire from his all-absorbing researches into the arcana of geological studies, and has since, till the day of his death, lived in retirement, though retaining nominally the title of Dean of Westminster. At the present moment, when the American Association for the Advancement of Science is sitting, his decease is worthy of notice. For some time previous to his retirement, he was singularly absent in mind, and it was considered by those who knew him a peculiar privilege to be admitted into his study. He has left behind him a very curious collection of rare and interesting objects connected with Geology and Natural History. His death may be considered as an unfortunate event for science, though there were but slight hopes entertained by his relatives that he would ever be enabled to continue the prosecution of his studies. If you think this brief notice of the decease of a "light of science" worth inserting, it cannot be looked upon by the members of his family as in any way intruding on the sacredness of their regrets, for he devoted his life and lost his reason in the cause of a pursuit which is peculiarly interesting to the whole human race.

I remain yours respectfully,

F. S. [illegible].

## Horrible Murder of a Notorious Character near Louisville—Body Mutilated by Hogs.

*From the Louisville Courier, Aug. 27.*

Early yesterday morning information was brought to the city that the notorious PASCHAL D. CRADDOCK, long a resident of Jefferson County, some six miles from the city, had been foully murdered. His body was found in the morning, in the lane leading to the Bardstown Road, about three-quarters of a mile from his house. He was stone dead, having evidently fallen by the hand of some midnight assassin, the body a gore of blood, the throat, face and breast much torn and mutilated by hogs, that had been attracted to the spot by the scent of blood. His faithful steed, the only witness of the horrible murder, was found standing within a few feet of the body.

It appears that CRADDOCK had been summoned from his bed about 10 o'clock the previous night by a negro man belonging to ANDREW HICKS, a neighbor, who had been sick some time, and thinking he was really sent for, immediately got up, went out, saddled his horse and started, apprehending no attack, and telling his family, who were opposed to his leaving the house at that time of night, that he would soon be back. From that moment he was never seen alive again by any member of his family, but was hurried into eternity by the hands of midnight murderers.

Captain McGOWAN, the Sheriff, and HENRY C. MORTON, Deputy-Sheriff, together with the Coroner, started to the scene as soon as information was given them, and the body of deceased taken charge of and conveyed to his late residence, where an inquest was held. Mr. MORTON, on examination, discovered traces of three horses near the place where the body had been found, also evidences that they had been hitched there, the riders lying in wait for their victim. The tracks of two of the horses led to the road, and a third through the woods. Several shots were heard in the night, evidently pistol shots. The following is the result of the inquest:

The body was found in a lane on the north side of the Bardstown turnpike, just beyond the second toll-gate. It had three shots in the thigh, one of the balls passing through. None of these wounds could have caused death. The neck was broken, and the face, head, and neck were mutilated by hogs, the ears having been eaten off. CRADDOCK was on horseback when he was shot, and it is supposed that, after he was shot, he fell off his horse and broke his neck. The horse was found standing in the lane just beyond the body this morning, as he was afraid to pass it. Two pieces of rope, having some blood on them, were found near the horse. The Coroner found in one of the pockets of the deceased a counterfeit $50 bill on the Union Bank of Louisiana and a counterfeit $10 bill on the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, and under the lining of the hat a $10 bill on a New-Haven (Conn.) Bank. No other money was found. A dirk knife was found on the body. [illegible]

This deed of violence [illegible] in the community [illegible] murdered man [illegible] a great majority of the most respected [illegible] the county, his immediate neighbors [illegible] the county and State in six months [illegible] expires to-day, and he is hurried [illegible]. Let the record of the past [illegible]. Deputy Sheriff MORTON [illegible] to the murder, arrested [illegible] the negro man of Mr. HICKS [illegible]

# New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1856.

[illegible]

S. C. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

[illegible]

The extra Session of Congress came to an end on Saturday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., after the passage of the Army Appropriation bill without the Kansas proviso. In the Senate a resolution was adopted, requiring the Secretary of the Interior to report at the next Session in regard to Revolutionary Claims. Mr. Houston addressed the Senate on Kansas affairs, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and Americanism. Mr. Crittenden's bill to alter and amend the Kansas-Nebraska act was then tabled, 27 against 11. In the House, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, by unanimous consent, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means the old Army bill, with a proviso, merely prohibiting the employment of the United States troops in the enforcement of the Kansas laws. After some debate, the bill passed by 99 against 79, and was sent to the Senate. That body, of course, struck out the proviso, and passed the bill, and on its return to the House the amendment striking out the proviso was concurred in by 101 to 98. The yeas and nays will be found under our telegraphic heading. The Senate's joint resolution, authorizing the acceptance of gold medals, &c., from various foreign governments, by American citizens, was passed.

## Walker's Rule.

By the arrival of the Cahawba, direct from San Juan del Norte, we have late and important news from Nicaragua. There have been some startling occurrences during the month [illegible]. Mariano Salazar, a [illegible] had been captured [illegible]. He was [illegible] to Granada and summarily executed. Documents were found upon his person which, it is asserted, implicated Mr. Manning, the British Consul at Leon, and General Walker had in consequence revoked the Consul's exequatur. An official dispatch had been forwarded to the British Government announcing this fact. *El Nicaraguense* states that in retaliation for the death of Salazar, the adherents of Rivas had probably executed Dr. Livingston, the American Consul at Leon, but this story requires confirmation; in fact our private advices from that quarter directly contradict it. There is every indication that hostilities between Nicaragua and the other Central American States will soon be opened on a formidable scale. Rivas, supported by contingents from Guatemala and Salvador, has fortified Leon. His army is estimated at 2,000 bayonets. Walker also is preparing for war, and, as a preliminary step, has decreed the blockade of all the Central American ports on the Atlantic and the Pacific, with the exception of San Juan del Norte and San Juan del Sur, the *termini* of the transit route.

The accounts by this arrival, to which we devote a large portion of this morning's issue, are certainly not so unfavorable to the prospects of Walker as those previously received by way of Panama. According to the latter he was in the last extremity; but this is not the case. In calculating, however, the chances of his success and the solid establishment of his power, it is well to weigh the arguments of both friends and enemies; in this instance they belong exclusively to the former class. Our only source of information is General Walker's particular organ, *El Nicaraguense*—a journal prepared to regard his every act as the perfection of human wisdom. But even according to an authority so prejudiced, we are at loss to imagine how Walker will be able to resist the tide now set in so strongly against him. At this moment, the combined forces of Rivas, with the San Salvador and Guatemala contingents, occupy Leon, and yet Walker makes no movement to drive them from Nicaraguan Territory—a conclusive proof that he is not able to do so, for on this point his willingness cannot be doubted. We see in the journal devoted to his especial interests that desertions from his ranks are daily taking place; and by other accounts that his army has become demoralized. We see that, desperately straightened for means, he has resorted to a method for raising a loan which must inevitably prove a failure; and, finally, we see Gen. Walker is pursuing a course wholly at variance with the professions with which he entered Nicaragua. Step by step he has departed from the principles of Democratic Government, and in their stead he has established a military despotism. He came with offers of aid to a people struggling for freedom; but instead of giving them liberty he deprives them of its last vestige—instead of winning their affections he incurs their hate. The very party which asked his assistance is now in arms against him—the very man with whom he was linked in political partnership is now his bitterest foe. In all but the name he has assumed an odious dictatorship, and the lives of Nicaraguan citizens are at his absolute and uncontrolled disposal. We know not whether Mariano Salazar was guilty of the treason for which he suffered death, but this we do know, that no trial has been made public and that his fate was virtually sealed by the *ipse dixit* of Walker. The only crime urged against Salazar is that he was a partisan of Rivas, and this offence can, with equal justice, be urged against almost every native of the State of Nicaragua. General Walker, at this moment, has only his American troops upon whom to depend in an emergency. Upon their assistance he must solely rely, and with them he must stand or fall. If it be true, then, that the native population are opposed to his rule, and if he seeks to coerce them by the power of the bayonet, and expects to receive the sympathy of our people, he will surely be disappointed. The announcement in *El Nicaraguense* of "an outrage upon the United States" by the execution of Dr. Livingston at Leon by the Rivas adherents, is a piece of clap-trap too easily seen through. The statement lacks the appearance of probability. It is not by such means that Walker will receive either moral or material support from the people of the United States. Nor will he receive it by over-riding the law and the liberties of the people of Nicaragua. His career in that Republic at the outset was regarded here with considerable favor; but if he seeks now to establish a military despotism, as appearances certainly indicate, that favor, and with it his last chance of success, will speedily disappear.

## What may we Expect?

The passage of the unrestricted Appropriation for the army places the control of Kansas affairs finally in the hands of the President. Congress has thus distinctly indorsed the policy thus far pursued; the bogus legislature, sham laws, factitious justice, and reckless dragoonade, which compose the federal administration of territorial matters; and invited the Executive to continue its system of misgovernment without alteration or amelioration. Will the invitation be accepted?

Probably not. While without reason to be delighted with the Cincinnati nomination, Gen. Pierce has sufficiently shown that he is not indisposed so to conduct the residue of his term as to make all possible capital for his more popular competitor. Whether his own temper leads him to do so, or whether he is governed by Cabinet counsels too potent for a man so infirm of purpose to resist, is a problem we have no interest in. The study of anthropology can find far better and more curious subjects than the waning President. But the fact is before us, that the military since the accession of Gen. Smith to the command has assumed an attitude of armed neutrality, leaving the inhabitants to repel invasion as the warrant of Constitution and laws allows them. We have also the statement of Hon. Lewis Campbell, a man not at all likely to make such a disclosure gratuitously and recklessly, that it is known to be the resolution of the President to discontinue the suits against the Free-State prisoners. We have the admission of Colonel Orr, the Administration leader in the House, that the prosecutions are untenable and should be dropped. We have the proposition of Mr. Weller in the Senate for the abolition of the more objectionable of the bogus laws; a measure quite superfluous, since not one of them is compatible with the Constitution of the United States or the organic law of the Territory, and therefore no one of them has the slightest claim to respect. No postulate is better founded than that no body can impart powers to do what it has not the power to do itself; and Congress having no power to introduce Slavery into a Territory, or to abridge freedom of speech or of the press, could not authorize the legislature of Kansas to do either, even were that legislature a genuine representative assemblage. But while the Senator's project is thus superfluous, its confessions are useful, demonstrating as they do the indefensible iniquity and folly of those supposititious enactments. And the victory gained in the House was gained so narrowly that prudence dictates the conciliation of that body of resolute men, who may control the election of a President, although they cannot control his conduct in office. All these considerations will have their influence with Gen. Pierce, at least until after election, and will, we venture to believe, put an end to the offensive alliance between the army and the promiscuous ruffianism of the borders. They are not at all considerations of a higher, patriotic, beneficent sort, but they are precisely such as will operate most potently upon the politician and pettifogger in office.

Kansas, in the meantime, is realizing all the horrors of anarchy and civil war. The tramp of hostile bands, and the boomb and rattle of conflict between citizens of a common soil, are heard on all sides; and the traces of devastation and desolation rapidly replace the evidences of early maturity which, in spite of every disastrous omen, exhibited themselves last year. On the frontier, preparing to pass in and exterminate the sovereigns of the soil, are two or three thousand reprobates, with the Kansas Catiline, Atchison, at their head. Within the Territory are some hundreds of freemen busily occupied in expelling the Pro-Slavery guerrillas, and liberating their fellow-citizens in chains. Between the two, the army of the Federal Government rests on its arms, indicating no disposition at present to take sides with either, or to prevent the incursions of the Missourian hordes. We shall now see whether they are for or against the invaders; whether the army is to be used for the protection or oppression of the people; whether law, and right, and order are to be enforced, or the hasty volitions and passions of such fellows as Stringfellow and Atchison. Congress has abdicated its authority; the Executive is alone responsible.

## Aid Needed.

We are assured that aid is absolutely required by the people of the infected neighborhood, on Long Island, near the Narrows, to enable the few remaining inhabitants to take care of the sick. Although the disease has greatly abated, and but few new cases of the fever are reported, yet there are a good many patients still down, and those that are convalescent require constant attention and good nursing. More than three-fourths of the inhabitants have abandoned their residences which throws a heavy burden upon the few who remain at their posts. We have been requested to call attention to this necessity, and we are sure that it will be instantly responded to by the public. A subscription should be opened at once.

## Bold Avowals—The Election of Buchanan to be a Step Towards Disunion.

The Southern political Press has never been more open and frank in its avowal of political purposes and plans, than it is during the present canvass. The triumphs of Slavery during the past four years,—the successful repeal of the Missouri Compromise, a measure for which even Mr. Calhoun never dared to hope,—and the ready, eager promptitude with which the Democratic Party at Cincinnati yielded to the exactions of the Slaveholding power, seem to have inspired the political leaders of the South with the belief, that the time has come when they can safely and even with advantage to themselves, make open proclamation of the projects they have in store for the future.

In proof of this, and as an indication of what those projects are, we invite attention to the following leading editorial from the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* of Friday, Aug. 29:

LOOK THE FUTURE IN THE FACE.

Every one's experience attests the truth of the maxim that, very often, the way to arrest danger is to meet it half way. To prepare for it is often to avert it. The ostrich, by concealing its head in the sand, does not elude or disarm the huntsman. To close our eyes to impending danger, will but increase that danger, and precipitate our ruin. To yield to Black Republicanism will neither mollify its anger, nor satiate its hungry rapacity. Give up Kansas to them; give them all the territories; and, like the horse-leech, their thirst for blood will increase by its gratification. Teach them that *they* can conquer, and *we* can submit, and the flush of victory will stimulate their new-born courage for fresh pretensions and further victories. 'Tis treason to cry "Peace! peace! when there is no peace." There is, there can be, no peace, no lasting union between the South and Black Republicanism. *Either that political heresy must be effectually and forever put down, or disunion is inevitable.* If come it must, the sooner it comes the better, for our enemies increase by the half million annually, whilst our own numbers are almost stationary.

"A multitude, like which the populous North
Pour'd never from her frozen loins, to pass
Rhine or Danube, when her barb'rous sons
Came like a deluge on the South,
And spread beneath Gibraltar to the Lybian sand."

The multitude ready to rush down on the South is greater, hungrier, more rapacious than them. The actors are the same. The prolific Teuton or Gothic race, seeking homes and food, on the one hand; the descendants of Southern Europeans attempting to repel them on the other. The scene only changed from the banks of the Rhine and Danube to those of the Ohio and Missouri.

"Forewarned, forearmed." We see the numbers, the character, the designs of our enemies. *Let us prepare to resist them and drive them back.* To yield to them, to concede to them, to subsidize them, as the Romans did, will but increase their rapacity and encourage their aggressions. Give them all the unsettled territory north of 36° 30' to-day, and to-morrow, as Free-Soilers, they will claim all south of 36° 30'. Yield that, too, and the next day they will invade the States, expel the slaves, and seize upon our lands; for agrarianism is already a part of their programme—the ballot-box their sword of Brennus.

*The election of Mr. Buchanan may, and probably will, originate a reaction in public opinion that will encourage the extension of the conservative institution of Slavery*, and the extension of the British and Southern European races, for the very purpose of resisting and turning back the torrent of infidelity, materialism, sensuality, agrarianism, and anarchy, that threatens to overwhelm us from the prolific hive of Northern Europe.

*The election of Mr. Buchanan would be a reactionary movement in favor of Slavery and conservatism.* The election of Fremont, certain and immediate disunion. The election of Fillmore would subdue the Barbarians, by yielding them the lands north of 36° 30', increase their numbers and their rapacity, and only postpone disunion to a period when it would be more perilous than at present. Besides, his election might go far to wean the affection, confidence and attachment of the Catholics from our institutions, who are now their best stay and support. They might then think that the rule of the Pope would be better than no rule—the government of pirates better than the anarchy of infidelity. Conservative, as Mr. Fillmore and most of his friends pretend to be, the compromise which they propose is but a step towards Black Republicanism, a subsidy offered to the Goths. The South must not yield one inch—the religious, patriotic and conservative North must not yield an inch, but to vote for Mr. Fillmore will be to yield an ell.

Let the South present a compact and undivided front. Let her show to the barbarians that her sparse population offers little hopes of plunder; her military and self-reliant habits, and her mountain retreats, little prospects of victory; and her firm union and devoted resolution, no chances of conquest. LET HER, IF POSSIBLE, DETACH PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN OHIO, SOUTHERN INDIANA AND SOUTHERN ILLINOIS, FROM THE NORTH, AND MAKE THE HIGHLANDS BETWEEN THE OHIO AND THE LAKES THE DIVIDING LINE. LET THE SOUTH TREAT WITH CALIFORNIA, AND, IF NECESSARY, ALLY HERSELF WITH RUSSIA, WITH CUBA AND BRAZIL.

A common danger from without, and a common necessity (Slavery) within, will be sure to make the South a great, a united, a vigilant and a warlike people. Outside pressure and inside necessity, are the only parents of true national greatness. Greece, Rome, Judea, Carthage, Phœnicia, all owed their greatness solely to these causes. Their removal introduced laxity of morals, effeminacy, misrule, anarchy and final ruin.

The North will have no principle of cohesion within, no common danger binding together from without. The situation and straggling extent of her territory, will render union difficult. The predominance of different European races will make it impossible. One-half her territory, (that in the East,) will starve in a year if divided from the Western half; and yet the division is sure to take place. Socialism, communion, infidelity, licentiousness and agrarianism, now scarcely suppressed by union with the conservative South, will burst forth in a carnival of blood. The social system of the South is sure to beget strong and permanent governmental institutions and a lasting confederation. That of the North will beget revolution with more rapid iteration, more bloody execution, and more direful consequences, than the same system has brought forth for seventy years in Western Europe.

May abolition be put down, infidelity banished from the land, sectional hatred appeased, and the Union preserved! If not, let the South be prepared for the worst.

Here is a programme for the Presidential campaign, set forth by the leading organ of the dominant wing of the Buchanan party, and boldly avowing the secret motives and cherished objects of that section, which deserves attention. The great object of the South in supporting Buchanan is to promote the extension and perpetuation of the "conservative institution of Slavery." And the votes by which it is hoped he may be elected, *are to become the basis of a secession movement and the formation of a Southern Slave Confederacy*. The South has abandoned all hope that Buchanan can carry the Northern States. In all the estimates that have been made by his supporters of the votes that are to give him the election, Pennsylvania and the southern portions of Illinois and Indiana are relied upon with more confidence than any other sections of the North. The *Enquirer* gives us at once the reason and the object of this reliance. It proposes to detach these sections from the North; to bind them in sentiment and interest with the Slave States, and to secure their adhesion in the formation of a Southern Confederacy. *The line which bounds the Buchanan vote is thus to be made the line of Division.* The States which Buchanan carries, it is hoped, may be relied upon as auxiliary States.

The South, moreover, is to enter into negotiations with other States and Nations for the promotion of this great design. California, it is believed, may be seduced into it;—and if necessary, the South is also to treat with *Russia, Cuba and Brazil*. These schemes come from the party by which the Republican movement is stigmatised as *sectional*. And these avowals of them show conclusively that while, for the purpose of gaining favor, the controlling leaders of the Buchanan party,—those men and those sections by which his nomination was achieved, by which his election is to be accomplished, if it be accomplished at all, and by whom his administration will be as thoroughly shaped and directed as that of Franklin Pierce has been, *aim at disunion* as the ultimate object of their endeavors. The power and patronage of Mr. Buchanan, if he is elected, will be used to strengthen them for such a consummation whenever the time for it shall, in their judgment, have arrived.

## Southern Thought.

Among the evils which a dissolution of the Union would entail upon the South, as enumerated by the Richmond *Enquirer*, are the following: "We must write our own books, have our own schools and colleges presided over by Southern teachers, have our own fashions, our own costume, our own dialect and our own thought." As to the dialect of the South, though it is mainly English, it has peculiarities enough of its own already, we should imagine, to satisfy the most ardent disunionist, and as to Southern thought, if it is not Southern we do not know where it is derived from. Certainly Southern thought is a purely indigenous production; the South has not borrowed it from the North, nor from any part of Europe. We might mention a good many Southern fashions, if it were necessary, which could hardly be intensified or made more Southern by disunion. It would be much harder for the South to make its own shoes and raise its own school-masters, than to create its own thought and dialect, which are spontaneous products that require no labor.

## A Great Calamity for Buchanan.

The passage of the Army Appropriation bill is a real misfortune to the Buchaniers; it has deprived them of the best opportunity for a howl against Republicanism which has been offered since the campaign commenced. The Secretary of War was determined to make the most of it while it lasted, and summarily dismissed the workmen from the Northern Armories without waiting to see whether the bill would pass or not, and instantly the *Union*, and the other Administration presses, set up a dismal whine about hundreds of honest laborers being turned out of employment by the treasonable conduct of the Black Republicans, when, in fact, the "turning out" was a purely unnecessary act on the part of the Administration. But the workmen will now have to be turned back again, and they will readily comprehend the motives which led to their temporary discharge.

## The Arabia Again.

The *Albion* devotes its last week's issue largely to the Daily Times and the letter of its Halifax correspondent, giving the particulars of the recent accident to the steamship *Arabia*. As it does not print the letter itself, its readers cannot be very greatly edified by its sharp and facetious criticism of its style, similes, language, punctuation, &c., &c.,—but this, of course, is no concern of ours. Nor are we in the least inclined to wage a controversy with the *Albion* upon these attractive but not very important minutiæ, or even to contest its ostentatious and somewhat self-denying championship of the management of the *Arabia*. It may be a necessity of the *Albion's* character and position as an English journal that it should defend as just and proper the sending of the *Arabia* to sea while leaking at the rate of *eighteen tons of water per hour*. But such a necessity carries its own penalty with it,—and we have no disposition to reproach a journal already afflicted with so serious a misfortune. If the steamer had been an American instead of an English vessel, the *Albion* would have been fettered by no such restraints and would, we doubt not, have spoken of the affair in language as just and as well deserved as that now used by the Times.

The *Albion* tries to make out against us a charge of suppressing the explanations of Mr. Cunard,—but this is up-hill work in the face of fact, which it is forced to acknowledge, that both his and another letter in defence of the Company, published in the Boston *Post*, were copied into our columns. But the *Albion* tries to regain the ground it thus loses by complaining of the *type* in which these letters are printed, and the position they occupy:

"The Times prints them in small type, and separates them from each other, and from its own editorial, as well as from Kavanagh's epistle. Is this fair to Mr. Cunard, whose line of steamships is libeled? Is it reputable in such a paper as the Times? Look on the other hand how the Times brings Kavanagh forward. He has all the honor of leaded type, and the first place, on the first page. His letter is subdivided and arranged under headings, &c."

This is small business for the *Albion*. We might just as well complain that it *leads* its reply to our paragraph which it prints *solid*, and that the two are "separated from each other." The Editor of the *Albion* knows well enough that it is the custom of every newspaper in the world—his own included—to print its own correspondence, editorials and other original matter, in different type and style from its other contents; and he ought to know something of the difficulty of making everything in a newspaper equally prominent. He certainly does not attempt such an impossibility himself, "disreputable" as he deems the failure to achieve it in others.

The *Albion* complains that we made an "indirect slap at Captain Stone," by not mentioning the fact of there being a pilot on board; but the duty of that functionary was not to lay the course of the ship when at sea, or to navigate her; the pilot is not a sailing master, and he is consulted only when the ship approaches the coast, or is entering the harbor. Captain Stone would not dream of such a thing as shifting the responsibility for the accident to his ship from his own shoulders to those of his pilot, and he will not thank his too officious friend for doing it for him. If the Editor of the *Albion* were a little more familiar with naval technicalities he would have understood what our correspondent meant by the "garboard."

But we have said more than we intended on this subject. We presume the *Arabia* arrived safely in Liverpool; and we deem it quite possible that there was nothing very unusual in taking her to sea even while leaking as she did at Halifax. Still we think those who had friends on board and the public at large would have been glad if more willingness had been shown by the officers to oblige their passengers, and if a more full and satisfactory statement of the case had been made public, before it was compelled by the revelations of prying newspaper correspondents.

## Street Music.

Music, when sweet, is a most pleasant thing, and there are few places on earth where it is held in more love and reverence than in this good City. But the grating of a broken barrel-organ, as we sometimes hear before Delmonico's, or the squeaking of a hot or sick Irish pipe, which makes horrible the very air round the Brick Church from morning to dewy eve, are sounds most execrable. We have seen a distinguished American composer with ear so fretted and stung by the moanings of this Irish minstrel, that his nerves were on a jar for many days after. Indeed, refined taste and tastelessness equally pronounce a ban upon this profanation of a divine art. Still it continues. Men are, in the mass, gentle and kind, and will bear much rather than rob a poor wanderer of his bread. There is a dim sense that some music is better than none. So indignant folks grumble; a broken barrel of melodies is occasionally forced to "move on;" but the harsh familiar sound continues.

As all great questions are settled by compromise, it struck us that an example furnished by the authorities at Leipsic might be followed in our own metropolis. At Leipsic there is held, each year, a great fair, which is usually visited with bands, *bad* bands, lawless bands of rebels to musical order, who play, not one key, but a bunch of keys—who resolve no dissonances, but only resolve to be dissonant, and delight to seek a final repose on a diminished fifth. The police there have been consequently invoked not to put down bands, down enough already, but to regulate them. They examine the candidates for street favor, and turn back the incompetent. A strolling musician must take his degree of musical doctor at the station-house of his Ward.

It is a good plan. If our Police would only make barrel-organ boys and Irish pipers *tune* their instruments, the difficulty would be settled. Justice would be vindicated without any breach of public harmony.

It is true that our Police are hardly yet qualified for such an office. One would hardly trust Capt. Leonard, however intelligent an officer, on the pitch or tuning of a jewsharp. But special detectives might be introduced into the force, with the incidental advantage of thus affording a congenial employment to "native talent."

## The Fugitives Found.

The scandalous chroniclers of the City have been busy the past two or three months with the escapade of a one-armed officer of the Army, who eloped with the young daughter of one of our prominent citizens, leaving his own wife and family behind him. The mother and brother of the erring lady went to Europe in pursuit of the fugitives, and, by the assistance of the London "detectives," found them, as we learn by the last steamer from England, in Rouen, France. It is said that they found also, an addition to the party of a "sinless child of sin," which gave a sufficient explanation of the sudden departure of the guilty parties.

## A Good Way to Defeat Fremont.

The Richmond *Whig*, being convinced that "the election of Buchanan is an utter impossibility, even under the most favorable circumstances," recommends, as the only possible way of defeating Fremont, that the Democrats should drop Buchanan, and concentrate themselves upon Fillmore.

## Amusements.

Academy of Music.—After an unusual relapse of operatic sentiment, a reaction takes place to-night, and the Academy once more opens its doors. Mr. Max Maretzek is, as heretofore, the presiding spirit. The success of the present experiment determines in a great measure our chances for the coming Winter. We trust, therefore, that it will be successful in every possible sense of the word. There is reason to believe that such will be the result. Our City is crowded with strangers, and there are but few places of amusement open. The Opera is always an object of curiosity, and when conducted with first-class artists, secures the largest portion of public patronage. Mr. Max Maretzek has the good wishes of every one.

Among the artists engaged for the present season we notice the name of Signor Tiberini. This gentleman, we hear, is a tenor of considerable promise, quite young, full of energy, and ambitious to excel. He has sung in Rome and Naples, and lastly, in Havana. If he has merit, he will be duly appreciated here. A good tenor is always welcome. A very silly and prejudicial rumor is being circulated concerning this young artist—one, which, in our opinion, must place him on a lower art level than he is anxious to occupy. If Signor Tiberini is of aristocratic family, as the rumor asserts, we cannot conceive that the fact places him in any better position with the *habitués* of the Academy of Music. If it has induced Mr. Maretzek to give him a larger salary, he may, perhaps, have cause to thank his ancestors; but we are certain that the gorgeousness of his genealogical tree will not shelter him from just and discriminating criticism. All these scandals of the green-room savor of charlatanry. We are sorry that Signor Tiberini has been made the victim of them, for, from what we can hear, he is a superior artist, and one who is certain to succeed on his own merits.

To-night Verdi's "Trovatore" will be given, with Madame La Grange, Signora Vestvali, Signori Brignoli, Amodio, &c., in the principal parts. On the off nights (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) Mr. Hackett, assisted by a powerful company, will give a series of Shakespearean performances.

Wallack's Theatre.—Mr. Dion Boucicault, the author-actor, announces his benefit to-night, and will play the leading characters in two of his latest pieces, "Victor and Hortense," and "The Phantom." No better opportunity could be taken for seeing this talented gentleman to greater advantage. Miss Agnes Robertson appears in both pieces.

Niblo's Garden.—Mr. Burton, the reigning Star here, will appear to-night in his admirable character of *Paul Pry*, and for the last time but one, will delight the fashionable audiences of Niblo's handsome theatre. The afterpiece is the funny farce of "Out for a Holiday." To-morrow night, the Ravels continue their unprecedented engagement.

Bowery Theatre.—Mr. Brougham commences his second season to-night, with a reconstructed company, and varied attractions of every character. We observe that that popular favorite of a Broadway audience, Mr. W. Davidge, has been engaged by Mr. Brougham, and will make his reappearance to-night in "Villikins and his Dinah." Mr. Davidge is an excellent low-comic actor, and must become a favorite with any audience disposed to risibility. "The Lady of Lyons" will be played to-night, with a powerful cast; after which a Grand Divertissement; the whole concluding with the musical farce of the "Wandering Minstrel."

National Theatre.—A new season also begins here to-night, inaugurating the sixth year of Capt. Purdy's indefatigable management. Two new pieces, a grand spectacle, and a new drama will be produced; as also a new pantomime, with other entertainments too numerous to mention.

Barnum's Museum.—The dramatic season commences here to-night. An unusually powerful company has been engaged by the manager, including the names of most of the favorites of last season, with some serviceable additions. The comedy of "Money" will be played this evening. For the afternoon visitors the managers have engaged that amusing ventriloquist, Mr. Lionel Goldsmid, who will give his curious and unique entertainment called "At Home and Abroad; or, the Adventures of a Gentleman in Many Lands."

Buckley's Serenaders.—These admirable artists have been welcomed by overflowing audiences during the past week, and every one has expressed admiration of the new Hall. The new burlesque version of Verdi's "Trovatore" is the particular attraction of the moment, flanked with the very best kind of minstrelsy. The new Hall is opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, No. 585 Broadway.

[illegible] FALL 1856.—WE HAVE [illegible] [illegible] GENIN, [illegible] Broadway, cor. [illegible]

FOR SORE AND TENDER FEET—THAT DELIGHTFUL remedy, Dr. BUSH'S Magic Corn Liniment, performs a certain cure in one night. Principal depot, BUSH & GELL, No. 196 Greenwich-st. Sold also by GUION, corner of Bowery and Grand-st. Price 25 cts.

BLUISH TINT OF THE GUMS—YELLOW FEVER has its unfailing warning symptom. [illegible] BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS [illegible]

YELLOW FEVER CURED.—A gentleman with whom I am well acquainted, writes as follows: "In 1854, at New-Orleans, at the St. Charles Hotel, [illegible] BRANDRETH'S V. U. PILLS [illegible] Sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at 43 Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, [illegible] S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 8 Murray-st., N. Y.

THE HONEYMOON PRAYER.
'Twas the first week of "the moon divine,"
[illegible]
To buy those of SMITH BROTHERS!"
SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Warerooms, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-street, New-York.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—IT seldom occurs that we notice, under any circumstances, patent medicines, [illegible] Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. [illegible] "Hair Dye;" [illegible] Missouri Republican.
Sold at No. 312 Broadway, N. Y., and by all druggists.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE—WITH STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT.—"THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD"—Secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder-Proof Lock, [illegible] STEARNS & MARVIN, 40 Murray and 146 Water sts. Second-hand Safes of other makers, at reduced prices.

GRAND OPENING DAY AT THE MAISON DE PARIS.—Messrs. BENSON & WILSON respectfully inform the ladies of New-York and the surrounding cities, that on Monday, Sept. 1, they will open their magnificent and commodious premises, [illegible] of Cloaks and Mantillas, [illegible] "Ladies, call and see."

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR QUILTING, [illegible] I. M. SINGER & CO. No. 323 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.
BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, New-York, invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of European and American
PATENT MEDICINES,
[illegible] BARNES & PARK, New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES, AT WHOLESALE. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., [illegible]

TO OUR FRIENDS FROM THE SOUTH AND WEST. FINE FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, [illegible] New-Orleans, No. 34 Magazine-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—[illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co. No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, [illegible] 1856. NOTICE—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice. E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees [illegible] Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

10,000 CURES HAVE BEEN MADE THIS MONTH of diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, cramp, chronic rheumatism, &c., by Dr. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT, [illegible]

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons [illegible] No. 333 Broadway. [illegible]

MEALIO'S NEW STYLE IS PRESENTED TO the public [illegible] No. 416 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

BELLS! BELLS!!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED Bells of all descriptions [illegible] FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 189 Broadway.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

...ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES...

[illegible]

...whitens the teeth... and imparts to the breath the perfume of health. Prepared only by the original introducers, GEORGE E. ... & Co., Chemists, No. 389 Broadway; C. H. Ring ... and all respectable chemists.

**Summer Complaints.**—Make fearful havoc among children. Dye's Healing Embrocation is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; headache, weakness and pains are banished by its timely application. Clean and free from grease. CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway. Sold at retail everywhere.

**Druggists' Fancy Goods.**—Teeth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor and other soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, dressing and fine combs, Paris toilet articles and every variety of fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. Imported direct and sold upon the most reasonable terms by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., No. 35 Nassau-st.

**New-York Horticultural Society.**—The regular monthly meeting will be held at the Society's Room, Clinton Hall, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at ... o'clock. JOHN GROSHON, President. ... Sec.

**No. 763 Broadway.**—LOVET'S WAHPENE will restore gray hair to its youthful appearance, and cure baldness. Call and see those that have been gray and bald and now have as ... heads of hair as when young by using the Wahpene.

**The most Healthful Food for Summer ... is Hecker's Farina.**—Agreeable and nutritious, it is a most admirable preventive and corrective in infants and adults, of the Summer Complaint and Diarrhœa, prevailing at this season.

## PERSONAL.

IF MRS. LOCUST—Of Carmansville, who said she would take a suite of rooms from a lady in New-York, will please call at No. 169 West 17th-st., she will hear something to her advantage.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK MASONIC SOCIETY.—The members of this Society are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, in Dodworth's Academy. The annual reports will be presented, and officers elected for the ensuing year. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested. By order. JAMES H. AIKMAN, Secretary.

## POLITICAL NOTICES.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—In General Committee on Monday evening, 25th inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Committee be requested to meet in their respective Assembly districts at the following places, and chose two delegates from each district, to represent them in the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 9th day of September next.

First Assembly District meets at the Odeon, Eastern District, on Monday evening, Sept. 1, at 7½ o'clock.

Second Assembly District meets at the Room of the General Committee in Joralemon-st., on Friday evening, 29th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Third Assembly District meets at the Rancho on the corner of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., on Monday evening next, Sept. 1, at 8 o'clock.

The Wards and Towns not represented in this Committee are requested to organize and appoint five delegates each to represent their respective Districts in said Assembly Conventions. By order of the Committee. JOHN G. BERGEN, President.

Brooklyn, Aug. 27, 1856.

FREE TERRITORY FOR FREE MEN—FREMONT AND VICTORY!—The Twenty-second Ward Fremont Club will hold a public meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 1st instant at the "Humanitary" School Room, No. 492 6th-av., opposite the Crystal Palace, at 8 o'clock. Several distinguished speakers will address the meeting. Music by Glee Club. RICHARD SCOTT, President.

James F. Coulter, John Crossley, Jr., W. B. Gilbert, T. A. Saunders, } Vice-Presidents.

W. W. Beachett, W. H. Alden, } Secretaries.

THIRD RALLY OF YOUNG REPUBLICANS AT WILLIAMSBURG.—Geo. Wm Curtis, Esq., Wm. H. Brown, Esq., and other distinguished speakers will address the Young Men's Republican Association of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, at their headquarters in the Odeon, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 1, at 8 o'clock. The large hall of the Association will be thrown open on the occasion.

Seats will be reserved for the ladies, who are cordially invited to be present.

By order, THOS. W. FIELD, President.

S. B. ..., Secretary.

FIFTH WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB—Regular meeting every MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 28 White-st. Hon. Horace Greeley, W. J. A. Fuller, Esq., and Dr. W. Valentine will address the Club THIS EVENING. A special good time is expected. Friends, let us bring out as many as possible of those who need to be converted, and fill the house. J. A. KENNEDY, President.

Dr. A. C. Hexamer, T. C. Leland, } Secretaries.

EIGHTEENTH WARD FREMONT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—(The Consolidated Association and Club). Will meet MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 1, at 8 o'clock, at the northwest corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Republican Electors of the Ward are invited to attend and be enrolled as members. HOMER FRANKLIN, President.

Richard Wynkoop, William Boies, } Secretaries.

THE BROOKLYN FOURTH WARD FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB—Holds regular meetings at the Republican Rallying Hall, corner of ...-st. and Fulton sts., at 7½ o'clock on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 2. Addresses by Chauncey Shaffer, Esq., and James Humphrey. The meeting will commence with songs by the Rocky Mountain Glee Club of New-York. BENJAMIN V. ABBOTT, President.

George H. Day, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—Meet on THIS EVENING, (Sept. 1,) at Fremont Hall, No. 391 4th-av., at 8 o'clock. Thomas B. Van Buren and A. Oakey Hall, members of the Association, having returned from their stumping in Connecticut, will be present and make a report. WM. H. WOODMAN, President.

Edward H. Fletcher, Secretary.

FREMONT AND DAYTON SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—Will meet THIS EVENING at Head-quarters, No. 272 Bowery, Bohemia Hall, at 8 o'clock. The electors of the Ward are invited to enroll their names. T. B. STILLMAN, President.

Theo. Bovee, C. O. Pinckney, } Secretaries.

THIRD WARD AWAKE.—The Republicans of the Third Ward are requested to meet at their Club Room, No. 233 Greenwich-st., corner of Barclay, on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1856, at 8 o'clock, to perfect their organization of a Fremont and Dayton Club. GEORGE PARKER, Chairman pro tem.

J. M. Fox, Secretary.

BROOKLYN.—FREE TERRITORY FOR FREE MEN.—Hon. J. W. Edmonds will address the Rocky Mountain Fremont Club at the Museum Building, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 1, at 8 o'clock. Seats reserved for ladies. J. R. SPAULDING, President.

J. M. Comstock, Secretary.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER. STOOP, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot. At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 130 West Broadway.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!! OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. FOR SALE BY M. P. BROWN, No. 135 Pearl-st., New-York.

LOOKING GLASSES AND PICTURE FRAMES. COUNTRY TRADE SUPPLIED. Nos. ..., 302 Greenwich-st., corner Beach, New-York. HORACE V. SIGLER.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. ... Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. ... State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—A full account of the fiery heads of hair that this pure and innocuous dye has extinguished would fill a volume. The operation lasts five minutes, its effects two months or more, and the black or brown would never be suspected of being caused by art. Sold and applied at 6 Astor House.

HAVANA CIGARS.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold at No. 75 Nassau-st., 20,000 ... cigars, 8,000 Londres Operas, Regalia, Commercial, La Confianza; a few more left La Rosa, Jupiter, El Rums, Turkey, Rachel, Union Jack, Plantation, Figaro, Know-Nothing, Norma, Fanny Elssler, Salvador, Bundles, direct from Importers.

CHAS. STARR, Jr., & CO.—No. 11½ Fulton-st., Manufacturers and Dealers in alcohol, camphene, burning fluid, phosgene, and spirits of turpentine.

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

ONE DOLLAR WELL INVESTED.

FARMERS, GARDENERS, FRUIT-GROWERS, STOCK-RAISERS, EVERYBODY WHO OWNS OR CULTIVATES A FARM, A COUNTRY PLOT, A GARDEN, A VILLAGE LOT, A CITY LOT, OR ONLY A FEW SQUARE FEET OF GROUND, WILL FIND IT PAY TO CONSULT FROM MONTH TO MONTH THE MOST PRACTICAL, MOST RELIABLE, MOST INSTRUCTIVE, IN SHORT, THE VERY BEST TEACHER AND GUIDE ON ALL MATTERS PERTAINING TO SOIL CULTURE IN THE WORLD.

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EACH NUMBER GIVES FORTY TO FIFTY PLAINLY-WRITTEN PRACTICAL RELIABLE ARTICLES, INTERESTING, INSTRUCTIVE TO EVERYBODY, YES TO EVERYBODY, FOR EVERYBODY RAISES GARDEN FRUITS OR HOUSE PLANTS, IF NOTHING MORE.

EVERY NUMBER CONTAINS A PLAN OF WORK FOR THE MONTH; A CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS IN THE FIELD, KITCHEN GARDEN, ORCHARD, NURSERY, FLOWER GARDEN, GREEN HOUSE, HOT-HOUSE, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

WITH NUMEROUS EXCELLENT ARTICLES ALL ADAPTED TO THE SEASON.

THE ARTICLES ARE ALL WRITTEN BY PRACTICAL WORKING MEN, WHO SPEAK NOT FROM THEORY, BUT EXPERIENCE.

TRY THIS PAPER FOR A YEAR, IT WILL PAY.

SEPTEMBER NUMBER READY TO-DAY.

THIS NUMBER CONTAINS:

WORK FOR THE MONTH, A CALENDAR OF 150 OPERATIONS, AND FIRST-RATE ARTICLES ON BARN-BUILDING, BIRDS VS. INSECTS, BULBOUS ROOTS—CULTURE, CAPITAL IN POOR SOIL, CISTERN-BUILDING, COCKROACHES, CROCUS-PLANTING, CROWN IMPERIALS, EDITOR'S FARM NOTES, EXHIBITIONS FOR 1856, TIME AND PLACE OF 208, FISH MANURE, GRAPE VINES—IMPORTANT, HORSES, TEA FOR SICK, HUMBUGS—SLASHED, HYACINTHS—CULTURE, LILIES—CULTURE, MUCK—VERY GOOD, PEAS, GOOD NEW VARIETIES, POTATO—HARVESTING, POULTRY—SHANGHAE OUT, PUDDING—GOOD RECIPE, PUDDING—HASTY, BARLOW'S POEM COMPLETE, SANDY SOILS—BEST ARTICLE EVER WRITTEN ON THIS SUBJECT, SCALES—AGRICULTURAL—A HUMOROUS AND INSTRUCTIVE CUT, SNOW DROPS—CULTURE, STRAWBERRY-GROWING—PLAIN PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS, SUB-SOILING, WESTERN LAND HUMBUGS, WHEAT-GROWING—IMPORTANT ARTICLE FOR THE SEASON, &c., &c., &c., &c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS CAN BEGIN NOW. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

ORANGE JUDD, Publisher and Proprietor, No. 191 Water-st., New-York.

## WANTS.

TO HOSIERY DEALERS AND ...—Situation wanted by a young man who has a thorough knowledge of the cutlery trade, hosiery ... wishing to make himself generally useful in a merchant's store or otherwise. Salary not so much an object as to obtain a permanent situation. Best of City reference. Address CUTLERY, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For the following experienced servants, all of which may be seen until engaged at MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn. A Protestant German woman, as experienced cook, washer and ironer; an English Protestant woman, as general housework servant or nurse, an experienced Protestant woman, as meat and pastry cook, and assistant laundress; two Protestant girls who are excellent plain cooks, washers, and ironers, or will do housework; a very experienced and trustworthy Scotch Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; several other experienced Protestant nurses, chambermaids, and waiters; also, a selection of over one hundred of the most experienced and respectable class of Catholic servants, of all ages and for every department of domestic service. (References procured direct from former employers.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, with excellent City reference, one as nurse and seamstress, makes children's dresses in the neatest manner, gentlemen's linens, ladies' under garments; is a competent nurse to a baby or growing child; wages $7, in this City or Brooklyn; the other is 16, a good nurse to a babe; is smart and willing, will wait on a lady, and sew neat and plain; also her cousin, a girl of 13 years, from $2 to $3 compensation, or board and clothes. Call at No. 214 East 29th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American girl (Protestant) as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse, is perfectly qualified for either situation, or to assist in washing and ironing; has taken care of children five years; wages not so much an object as a good home; highest references. Can be seen in the basement of No. 345 8th-av., near 29th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a French gentleman, either in some private family or seminary, as teacher; is perfectly capable of teaching French, Italian, and geography; and partially Latin, Spanish, and dancing—knowing, also, agriculture, by study and practice. The best of references given. Address B. F., Tarrytown Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As gardener, or coachman, by an Englishman, with 10 years' good character from his last service; he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, sheep and all kinds of stock. Will require a house for his wife, &c. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and laundress and to do general housework, by 6 very experienced girls, with good City reference. Call at 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two English young women; one as seamstress; one as chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress. Also by a good cook, and two nice girls aged 14 and 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread and plain pastry, or would do general housework in a small family. Apply for two days at No. 271 Bowery.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN—From an Eastern city, of unexceptionable habits and standing, thoroughly acquainted with the boot and shoe trade, and business in general, a good penman, accountant and salesman, desires an engagement in any active, respectable business, with a good prospect of advancement. Will buy a good business not requiring more than $4,000. Address S. M. A., Times Office.

SALESMAN.—Wanted a first-rate salesman in a dry goods store, doing a large and increasing family trade; must be competent to sell silks, shawls, merinoes, &c., and dress a window. One with the above qualifications, who is willing to devote his whole time to business, will get a permanent situation and a liberal salary, with a prospect of advancement, by applying, personally or by letter, to GEORGE KEYES, No. 349 8th-av.

TEACHER.—The services of a young lady, who can furnish good references competent to teach French, oil, monochromatic, and water color painting, can be secured by addressing, for a few days, D. C. L., Amenia, N. Y.

RARE CHANCE.—AGENTS WANTED to sell Brother Jonathan's Patented Furniture Polish. None genuine without the inventor and patentee's name, JOHN L. BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10 per day. This is the only patented Furniture Polish in the world. Call at the principal Dépôt, No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

TO IMPORTERS OF WATCHES AND MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.—The advertiser, a young man of experience and influence, who will shortly be disengaged, wishes an engagement as traveling or resident salesman. Address SALESMAN, care of E. W. DENISTON, No. 17 Maiden-lane.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELORME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex, station in life immaterial.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A situation wanted as book-keeper, (double entry,) or assistant, by a lady, who will study the interest of her employer; with the best of references. Apply personally, or by letter, at the office of PALMER & CO., No. 379 Broadway.

AN ENGLISH COUPLE—Lately arrived, and without incumbrance, wish situations in a gentleman's family; the husband as thorough in door servant; the wife as professed cook; thoroughly understands her business. Apply at the Servants' Institute, 149 Grand-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a newspaper office, in this City, competent to take charge of the books. Address Box No. 2,137 General Post-Office, in the applicant's handwriting, and with references.

TWO YOUNG MEN WANTED—Accustomed to the dry goods jobbing business and able to influence cash trade. Apply, with reference to last employer, Box No. 463 P. O.

CLERK WANTED—In a lawyer's office. Address W. L. A., Times office, stating age, residence and references. No applications answered unless containing these particulars.

GIRLS WANTED—For good situations in the city and country, good wages and immediate employment; also men and boys wanted. Apply at No. 14 Sixth-Avenue, or No. 145 Bowery. C. MASON.

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Hotspur...........Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Prince of Wales...........Mr. Geo. Jordan
Hostess Quickly...........Mrs. Vernon
Stage Director...........Mr. H. J. Conway

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Secured seats, extra...........Fifty Cents
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Paul Pry...........Mr. Burton
Col. Hardy...Mr. Bradley | Witherton...........Mr. Moore
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Phœbe...........Mrs. C. Howard

OUT FOR A HOLIDAY.

Bolt...Mr. Reinhard | ...........Mr. Holman
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Claude Melnotte...........Mr. Carlton Howard
Pauline Deschappelles...........Miss Fanny Morant

To be followed by A GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT. To conclude with the ever-popular farce of the WANDERING MINSTREL.

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NOTICE.—WALLACK'S THEATRE.—To the performers engaged at the above establishment for the coming regular Season.—Any Lady or Gentleman acting at any other Theatre (after this date) in the City of New York, without the subscriber's consent in writing, will forfeit their engagements. Circumstances have made this notice requisite. J. W. WALLACK.

THE HUT, LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 29, 1856.

ATHENÆUM.—No. 654 Broadway, below Bond-st.—THIS EVENING, and every evening during the week, Juvenile Performers, Splendid Allegorical Tableaux, The Wreath of Roses, Shakspeare's Seven Ages of Man, Grand Concert. Tickets 25c.—commences at 7½ o'clock.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock precisely.—A match for $1,000, mile and repeat, H. Woodruff names b. m. Flora Temple, to harness; W. Whelan names r. g. Tacony, to saddle. The cars will leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn, for the Course, at 1½ o'clock, and return as soon as the sport is over. Fare to go and return 25 cents.

SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

SPIRIT-RAPPING AND WRITING.—Mrs. COAN, test medium, will receive visitors at No. 115½ Grand-st., until the 11th inst. Private sittings from 9 to 12 A. M. daily. Public circles, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 8 to 10; and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons, from 3 to 5 o'clock. Terms, 50 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE—Contains various articles of great merit, statuary, ancient Gobelin tapestry, a mineral cabinet, superb bronze castings, models and machinery, besides Carew's celebrated work of Christian art, "The Descent from the Cross," which alone is worth the admission fee.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

## PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL. Nos. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK. BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS.—Cards, $1 50 per thousand; circulars, (in quantities,) 50 cts. per thousand. ECKLER, Printer, 37 Fulton-st.

## LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

I STAND ALONE.

I have no peddlers to sell
My PILLS and POWDER, known so well,
To kill Rats, Roaches, Bugs, & Fleas.
Call at my Dépôt, if you please.

In flask or boxes, only 25 cents. Principal Dépôt, No. 424 Broadway. Certificates, diplomas, medals, premiums, prizes, &c., from all the world, in praise of its efficacy, can be seen.

LEAKY ROOFS, LEAKY ROOFS.—OSBORN'S ROOFING CEMENT is the cheapest, best, and by far the most durable roofing used. It is impervious to water—weather and age improve it, and it renders the most intense heat. Leaky tin roofs cemented and made equal to new. A. L. OSBORN, Mason and Builder, No. 149 Canal-st.

FAMILY TEAS, REFINED AND OTHER SUGARS, GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, &c.—In all their variety may be had in quantities to suit families and dealers on reasonable terms, at the large stores of J. O. FOWLER & CO., Nos. 266 and 268 Greenwich-st. Also sugar, molasses and butter, suitable for bakers.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, by cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

COLOMBIAN GUANO.—Imported by the Philadelphia Guano Company. ... A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

The number of vessels, of all nations, that passed the Sound, both ways, during the first six months of the present year, amounted to 6,758 (being 887 more than in the corresponding period of 1855.) Of these, 1,420 were British, 1,078 Norwegian, 1,005 Prussian, 894 Swedish, 645 Dutch, and 910 Danish.

As a little child, of the age of two years and a half, at Monkwearmouth, England, was recently passing along the street, he was suddenly attacked by a cock, which bit a piece entirely out of his lip, and inflicted a second wound in the neck near the jugular vein.

The harvest accounts from the Provinces in Ireland are, without a single exception, highly favorable. Crops of all kinds are described as unusually luxuriant, and so far there is not a solitary rumor of the appearance of the potatoe blight.

The National Gazette of Berlin, represents as probable the marriage of the Grand Duke of Tuscany with the elder sister of the Empress of Austria, the Princess Helen of Bavaria, born in 1834.

The Austrian troops are collected in large numbers on the left bank of the Po, next to the Duchy of Parma, and they are prepared to cross the river at the first signal at four different points.

The *New Prussian Gazette* has a communication from Vienna of the 24th, which states that "the large moustachios *à la* Victor Emanuel have been prohibited at Milan."

The *Northern Bee* of St. Petersburg records a disastrous fire at Samara. Upwards of 150 houses were burnt.

### SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Judge Davies.

DECISIONS.

*George W. White et al. vs. Edward T. Hache et al.*—Order to be entered directing the receiver to pay the debt of Mr. Bridge, and interest, &c.

*John R. Weld et al. vs. Wm. A. Whalls.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

*Peter Bogart vs. Alexander Davis.*—Order for inspection of contract and leave to make copy granted.

*Ferling R. Slater et al. vs. Robert Turner et al.*—Motion for to be continued set aside, without costs. Plaintiffs at liberty to appeal to the next General Term, without security, &c.

NOTICE.—The General Term of this Court commences on Monday, the 1st of September, and the calendar will consist of motions and Nos. 1 to 15 inclusive, of the enumerated calendar. All the Judges will hold Chambers from 10 to 11 each morning. Chief Justice Roosevelt and Judges Clerke and Davies will occupy the Bench at the General Term.

## MARKET REPORTS.

*Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.* SATURDAY, Aug. 30—5 P. M.

ASHES—Arrive and sell slowly at $7 75 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 176 bbls. Pearls, and 343 bbls. Pots,—together 519 bbls.

COFFEE—Is still in very good request at full prices. Rio attracts most notice. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo at 11¼c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Appears in moderate demand at steady rates.

COTTON—Finds ready purchasers at our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | New-Orleans & Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9¾ |
| Middling | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅜ | 11½ |
| Middling Fair | 12⅛ | 12¼ | 12⅜ | 12½ |
| Fair | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 13 | 13¼ |

FISH—The market is generally quiet, yet firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for desirable grades of State and Western Flour is tolerably active, but not so firm. The sales since our last reach about 7,600 bbls., in lots, mainly at rates within the annexed range:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary State | 5 90@ 6 05 |
| Straight State | 6 05@ 6 20 |
| Favorite and Extra State | 6 20@ 6 50 |
| Common to Good Michigan | 5 65@ 5 90 |
| Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake | 6 10@ 6 25 |
| Common to Good Ohio | 6 25@ 6 55 |
| Fancy Michigan | 5 90@ 6 15 |
| Fancy Ohio | 6 50@ 6 75 |
| Extra Michigan | 6 10@ 7 00 |
| Extra Indiana and Wisconsin | 6 30@ 7 50 |
| Extra Ohio | 6 75@ 8 00 |
| Fancy Genesee | 6 70@ 6 90 |
| Extra Genesee | 7 00@ 9 50 |
| Extra Missouri | 6 75@ 9 00 |

Canadian is unchanged, the transactions since our last having amounted to about 370 bbls. ordinary to extra, mostly at $6 25@$7 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is dull and heavy. The sales since our last comprise about 2,300 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $7@$8 and $9 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $3@$4 87½ for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair supply, and request, at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter brings $16 50@$17 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat, of desirable quality, is sparingly offered, white being in good request, both for home use and shipment, at strengthening prices. The sales since our last comprise about 56,500 bushels,—including prime Western red at $1 55@$1 56; good to prime Southern White at $1 62½@$1 65; and good Southern red at $1 55 ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and in demand, at improved prices; fair to prime quality of old and new is now worth from 86c.@88c. ₱ bushel. 11,000 bushels have been sold within a few days at previously quoted rates. Oats are in [illegible] fair request, and generally command 46c.@[illegible] for Ohio and Lake; 46c.@50c. for Canadian; 41c.@[illegible] for State; 42c.@46c. for Jersey, and 41c.@[illegible] for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is still briskly inquired for, and is advancing. The supply is less extensive. The sales reported since our last comprise about 86,000 bushels, at 54c.@59c. for unsound, heated and damp; 60c.@63c. for common to prime Mixed; 64c.@66c. for fair to good Southern Yellow; and 66c.@70c. for common to good Southern White, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 600 bales River taken at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 75c.@87½c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. HULL informs us that the market has manifested no animation this week, and sales are rendered almost impracticable, owing to the increased restrictions upon the trade by the recent action of the Board of Health. Receipts have been moderate, all of which are still afloat. Receipts during the week have been 28,118 hides, from foreign ports, as follows: 6,984 dry and 5,417 salted Buenos Ayres Ox and Cow, and 2,939 do. Horse, per *Lillien* and *Antagonist*; 7,357 Savanilla, per *Monserrate*, *Linda* and *Sarah*, 46 from Africa; 892 salted West India, and 3,249 coastwise, making a total of 17,685 dry and 5,689 salted Ox and Cow, and 2,939 Horse. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Mary Frances*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 hides; the *Grace Worthington*, from Buenos Ayres, with 6,000 hides; the *Dorothea*, from Montevideo, with 16,000 hides, (6,000 sold;) the *Santa Maria*, from Orinoco, with 6,000 hides; the *Paulina*, from Porto Cabello, with 3,000 hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow hides is 51,750 (same time last year, 71,950) as follows: 19,800 dry Buenos Ayres; 12,400 do. Orinoco; 2,300 do. Porto Cabello and Curacoa; 1,000 do. Maracaibo; 5,000 do. Savanilla; 750 do. Mexican, (Tampico and Matamoras;) 3,100 do. St. Domingo and Port-au-Platte; 1,000 do. West India; 6,000 salted Buenos Ayres; 500 do. Rio Grande horse.

HOPS—Sales of 250 bales old have been reported at 7c.@9c. ₱ lb.

IRON—We heard that 50 tons Pig were taken at $31 50, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are rather quiet, yet firm, at $1 31¼@$1 37½ ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Is in pretty good request at previous figures.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL says that the demand for both Oak and Hemlock continues active, and highest quotations have been readily obtained for prime, heavy and middle weights. The receipts are to fair extent, but the sales are fully equal to them, leaving a very light stock on hand and many orders unfilled. Oak Leather of a prime quality is very scarce and firm. Slaughter in rough commands full prices.

| | Hemlock. | Oak. |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts | 52,300 | 9,900 |
| Sales | 61,700 | 10,600 |
| Stock | 22,600 | 3,400 |

LIME—Unchanged. Rockland, 85c. for common; $1 40 for lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is sparingly dealt in at old figures.

NAVAL STORES—Only a limited business transpired in this line, to-day, at about previous quotations.

OILS—A good inquiry prevails for Whale, Sperm and Linseed, at full prices. Other kinds are quiet and somewhat nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork is steadily improving in demand and value, with sales reported, since our last, of about 750 bbls., in lots, at $19 75@$19 87½ for [illegible] 18¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty actively sought after at previous quotations. The sales since our last consist of 350 bbls., at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $9@$9 25 for Country Mess; $8 50@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $14@[illegible]. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at prices ranging from $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is plenty, and is in moderately at 14c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@[illegible] common to very good State; and 22c.@[illegible] prime to very choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair [illegible] and request at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—We heard that 100 tcs. were sold at $3 [illegible] ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Cassia is represented as being more [illegible] at very firm prices. Other articles are without improvement in any respect.

SUGARS—Attract less attention and are declining. The sales since our last have been confined to about [illegible]

TOBACCO—Is rather quiet, but is very firm and inclined to rise. The sales since Tuesday include 94 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 9¼c.@16c.; 300 cases seed Leaf at 7½c.@18c.; and 183 bales Havana at 14c.@38c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—We heard that 200 bbls. Ohio and Prison were procured at 34c.@34½c., mainly at 34c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were brisker and rather firmer. Breadstuffs were more freely offered, especially for British and French ports. Cotton was scarce, and Provisions were only moderately abundant. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅜d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7½d., in bulk and bags, ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 2s. ₱ tc.; Tobacco, 20s. ₱ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 25s.@30s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

## IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

$20,000 WORTH STOVES, &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M. will be sold at auction all the stock of Store No. 268 Water-st., New-York, consisting of a great variety of parlor, hall, office and cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, Summer ranges, hard-coal furnaces, charcoal furnaces, bar-room stoves, ship stoves and cabooses, heaters, hollow ware, tin, common iron, Russia iron, copper bottoms, tin ware, fire-brick, repairs, &c., &c. Also a complete set of tinmen's tools. Sale peremptory. TERMS—All bills under $100 cash; all over $100 approved notes at 60 days. Catalogues may be obtained on Monday, Aug. 25, at the store of ABENDROTH BROTHERS, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

METALS, HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Block Tin, | Old Copper, | Old Lead, | Spelter, |
| Antimony, | Ingot Copper, | Pig Lead, | Solder, |
| Babbitt, | Brazier's Copper, | Sheet Lead, | Pig Iron. |

ALSO,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cut Nails, | Pump Chain, | Axes, | Files, |
| Wrought Nails, | Wagon Axles, | Shovels, | Vises, |
| Rivets, Bolts, | Blasting Fuse, | Crow Bars, | Anvils, |
| Nuts, Washers, | Horse Shoes, | Picks, | Bellows. |

ALSO,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Engine Oil, | Cast Steel, | Fink's Crucibles, |
| Lard Oils, | German Steel, | Hardware Paper, |
| Whale Oils, | Iron Wire, | Manilla Paper, |
| London Emery, | Brass and Copper do., | Bellows Pipes, |
| Refined Borax, | Sheet Brass, | Bellows Nails. |

For sale at low rates by DELAPIERRE & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

WIRE ROPE—For all kinds of Hoisting, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.
ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.
ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY, bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 65 Broadway, New-York. Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

EAGLE FACTORY CLINCH NAILS.—These Nails are manufactured from an excellent quality of iron, are of proper shape, and being very tough, can be recommended as a superior article. A full assortment of the usual sizes on hand. For sale by the manufacturers' Agents, BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 Cliff-st.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—Nine vertical tubular boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 12 4-feet tubes, to 32 inches diameter, having 61 3-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 65 Broadway, New-York.

GAS FIXTURES—Lamp Manufacturers and others not doing their own spinning, please take notice that all kinds of spinning work, also, plating and bronzing, is done neat, cheap, and quick, by R. D'HEUREUSE, No. 107 [illegible]

RAILROAD IRON.—700 tons Erie pattern, 56 and 58 pounds weight, now in port on shipboard, and for sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

GAS FITTING.—JOHN G. WILSON, gas and greenhouse fitter, has a splendid assortment at No. [illegible] Centre-st., near Duane. Portable gas apparatus put up in order in city or country. Call and see.

## STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c. WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 148 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y., BRANCH OF E. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co. Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern in the neatest manner.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS. RICHARD MOSELY & CO., Invite the trade to an inspection of their stock at No. 39 John-st., New-York.

BLANK BOOKS AND PAPERS. SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, No. 96 Fulton-st., near William. Orders respectfully solicited.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, pen-knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. Job printing and lithography executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

RICH & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, &c.—No. 61 William-st., New-York, (near Cedar-st.) offer a large stock of blank-books, papers, copying presses, stationery, diaries for 1857, all kinds of their own manufacture and importation, at low prices. Printing, lithography and engraving executed in every variety of style, at the lowest possible prices. We solicit country and City buyers [illegible]

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, [illegible] RICH & LOUTREL'S, No. 61 William-st., New-York.

## PROPOSALS.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICE CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY R. W. G. L. UNITED STATES. The undersigned, pursuant to the 26th By-Law of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Journal of that body at its approaching Annual session, to be held in the City of Baltimore on the THIRD MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1856. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, and to stitch and cover the Journal ready for distribution; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journal, which may be seen at the office of the undersigned; the matter to be stereotyped, and the plates to be delivered to the Grand Secretary in good order as soon as the requisite number of copies are struck off, which will not be less than 10,000. The proposals to state as follows: For composition, plain, figure work, and rule and figure work, per 1,000 ems; including the furnishing of stereotype plates, of size uniform with the Journal of Proceedings, from new type. Press work, per token, of 16 octavo pages, for the printing of 10,000 copies; also, price for additional copies, per token. Folding, stitching and trimming, in good paper covers, per 100 copies, specimens of paper, with prices marked thereon, to accompany each proposition; and to be addressed to the Committee on Printing of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to be under seal, and to the care of the undersigned, and to be in hand on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the third Monday in September, 1856. JAMES L. RIDGELY, Cor. and Rec. Secretary, Office, Odd-Fellows' Hall, Baltimore, Md.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Oct. 1, at noon, for the construction of two pumping engines, Cornish or equal to Cornish, for the Brooklyn Water Works, of capacity to raise ten millions (N. Y.) gallons daily each; 170 feet high, with three boilers each; to be built and erected complete on the stone foundations prepared for them, and to be of first-class workmanship. Drawings in detail accurately defining the style and character of engines and appurtenances, to be submitted by the proposers with description. Specifications and further information may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, J. B. KIRKWOOD, Esq., No. 4 Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, or of the undersigned. The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made. H. S. WELLES & CO., No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE, ROTUNDA, PARK, Aug 27, 1856.
TO CARPENTERS, MASONS AND IRON WORKERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this Office till Friday, Sept. 5, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing materials and doing Carpenter's, Mason's and Iron work for House of Detention on Randall's Island, East River. The plans can be seen at this Office, where printed specifications may be procured. Separate proposals must be made, for each description of work, by parties engaged in the mechanical branch of business for which they propose, with the signatures of two responsible parties as security for the faithful performance of the contract. No assignment or transfer of either contract will be allowed. Contractors to name time necessary to complete work. The Governors reserve the right to reject any and all proposals not deemed advantageous to the Department.

VIRGINIA PINE WOOD.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Hudson River Railroad Company until the 1st day of September next, for the delivery during the ensuing year of 15,000 cords (solid measure) Virginia pine wood, at their wood stations between New-York and Pokeepsie, both inclusive. Proposals may be sent to the undersigned, marked "Proposal for Wood," who will also give such information as may be desired. The right to reject such proposals as may not be deemed satisfactory is reserved by the Company. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Vice-President Hudson River Railroad Company, No. 69 Warren-st., New-York.

## ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, [illegible]

[illegible]

## INSTRUCTION.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS' PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 15 West Fifteenth-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened after the Summer vacation, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of September inst.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE. Three miles from Hudson City, at Claverack, N. Y. Board and Tuition $112 a year. Male and Female. Term opens Sept. 15. 18 Teachers. Send for circulars to [illegible] A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 264 Madison-st., New-York.—This Institution has been in successful operation for a period of 18 years, and is still under the supervision of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, as Principal. [illegible] Board of Trustees. Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, President. J. W. C. Leveridge, Sec.; E. D. Brown, Treas.; Joseph Hoxie, D. E. Keeler, Benj. W. Clapp, Thompson Price, T. Williams, Jr., Samuel Milbank, Jas. E. Holmes, Geo. M. Chapman, Wm. E. Hinman, James Horn, John Gray, Samuel Raynor.

MRS. H. J. PHILBROOKS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Westchester Village, N. Y.—The Fall term commenced Aug. 28. This establishment is upon the Adee estate, and is called "Adee Grove." It is secluded, and shaded by its large and beautiful growth of trees, and has extensive lawns for play ground, upon which is placed varied apparatus for calisthenic exercise and amusement. Mrs. PHILBROOKS' system of education aims at thorough mental discipline, combined with equal physical exercise, to insure the health of the pupils, while her best solicitude will be given to that pure moral culture which will fit them for the highest duties of life. Circulars can be obtained, with terms, at GEORGE W. LAW'S, No. 510 Broadway; HALL'S music store, and at C. SHEPARD'S, No. 166 Fulton-st. Trains of the Harlem Railroad, stopping at Williams Bridge, connect with stages for Westchester.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 31 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9. Her School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Morris Ketchum and E. Bement, Esqs., No. [illegible] William-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of E. M. Havens, Esq., No. 39 Waits-st.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. In addition to the junior department for boys, from 8 to 10 years of age, there will be, during the ensuing year a Primary department for boys, of from 6 to 8 years. The most advanced pupils of the school will be carried through the studies of the Freshman class of a College, so that they may enter as Sophomores in 1857. Due attention is paid to Gymnastics. Circulars may be had at the school, No. 156 3d-av., and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S bookstore, corner of Broadway and Amity-st. GEO. C. ANTHON.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West Fifteenth-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 4. Mrs. M., having just enlarged her establishment by the acquisition of a portion of the adjoining house, No. 34, is enabled to accommodate eight boarding pupils in addition to her former limited number. Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after [illegible]

FAIRFIELD FEMALE SEMINARY [illegible] In addition to an extended and thorough course of English studies, literary and scientific, superior facilities are secured in music and French. [illegible]

[illegible]—No. 128 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's-Place. [illegible] ancient and modern languages and literature, the higher and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, [illegible] thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. R. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 539 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

CH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM—No. 28 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S Office, No. 157 Broadway. F. B. MAURICE.

$2 50.—WRITING.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, opens a special class for ladies THIS DAY, at only $2 50. Gentlemen, $3. Bookkeeping, $10. All seats for cheap lessons must be secured this day or evening. N. B.—An elegant style taught, and all stiffness and trembling removed from every hand.

MRS. FAMARISS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 70 East 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 4. Circulars may be obtained at her residence or at the bookstores of Messrs. APPLETON & CO., No. 346 Broadway, and A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 John-st.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS (formerly D. P. Bacon's) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 932 Broadway, cor. of 22d-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 46 East 24th-st., near Madison-sq.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School, (English and German languages) will reopen on the 15th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MR. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Hudson st., Washington terrace, Hoboken, N. J., will reopen Sept. 1. Circulars, with references, at the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Broad-st., and at the school.

FRENCH LESSONS.—Mons. J. J. BURNIER, a graduate of the "Université de France," continues to teach his native language to classes in schools, and privately at his pupils' or at his residence, No. 318 6th-av., near 14th-st. References of the highest character. Evening Classes to begin Oct. 1.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 54th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 13 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

MURRAY HALL.—Young Ladies' Boarding and Day School. French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York. (Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 9. Classes limited to 10.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. There are three departments, each limited in its number of pupils.

EDUCATION IN PARIS—Prof. DUPAIGNE receives in his family a few young gentlemen. Can refer to Messrs. DE COPPET & CO., No. 19 William st., New-York. Address No. 31 Rue de Penthièvre, Paris, or during Summer, No. 30 Rue des Quais, Caen, near Havre.

MADISON ACADEMY—Madison-av., cor 29th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars can be obtained of the Principal, Rev. S. R. DAVIS, No. 67 Madison-av.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—For young ladies No. 5 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be reopened at his house, No. 14 West 28th st., between 5th av. and Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. JULIA REED DAVIS' Young Ladies' Seminary, No. 67 Madison-av. will commence its Fall session on Thursday, Sept. 8. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 67 Madison-av.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual on the 4th of September.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL—No. 75 Henry-st.—Will reopen Sept. 1. Female Department, No. 193 East Broadway. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 West 23d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, 10th September.

MISS HAINES—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th st.,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MME. COUTAN'S—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 275 5th av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the Institution.

THE FALL TERM—Of Miss STONE'S School will commence Sept. 8, No. 45 Stuyvesant-st., near 9th-st.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL [illegible] YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

THE CLASSICAL AND MERCANTILE SCHOOL [illegible]

THE MISSES SEDGEWICK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 61 9th-st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of Columbia College will open, after the Summer vacation, on [illegible]

[illegible]

## INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Fall term of the Female Department of this School will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M., and of the Male Department on WEDNESDAY, 3d of Sept., at 4 o'clock P. M., in the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. All persons, residents of the City of New-York, of the age of 16 years and upwards, if females, and 18 years and upwards, if males, who intend to devote themselves to the business of teaching, may attend at those times to be examined. WM. H. NEILSON, WM. S. [illegible], JNO. DAVENPORT, DAVID WEBB, E. E. WINTHROP, WM. ALLASON, JEDEDIAH MILLER, Committee.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Dr. CHAS. HINKEL, PRINCIPAL.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms: $250 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, with references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

FORREST & QUACKENBOS WILL REOPEN THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—(Now in its 86th year of successful operation,) at No. 71 West 14th st., corner of 6th-av., on the 8th of September, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or mercantile life. Parents are invited to visit the institution.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 180 Macdougal-st., corner of Clinton-place, directed by the late professors of Mr. Peugnet, Messrs. LESPINASSE & SMITH. Classical, commercial, and mathematical studies. Modern languages taught without extra charges. An elementary department—a gymnasium. Reopens 1st September.

PATTONS' INSTITUTION—For the education of Boys, in two departments, each limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 34 West 32nd-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars may be obtained of the Principal at the rooms, and also at APPLETONS' and CROWEN'S bookstores.

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—The Misses ANTISELL continue to receive boarders. Their number is limited to twelve. The location very healthy, and the terms moderate. Only one vacation in the year. For references and circulars, apply at the Seminary.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 836 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. Wm. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th-st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils, and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th st., will commence its eleventh year on MONDAY, Sept. 8. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute. J. H. BROWN, Principal.

A CARD.—The subscriber will reopen his Academy of Penmanship and Book-keeping on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Pupils and visitors received daily during the week. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway, cor. of Franklin-st.

MADAME BERGIES'S—French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. [illegible] Madison av., near 32d st., will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Omnibus attached.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, Third-avenue entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st day of Sept. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER—No. 39 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The classes will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 1st of September. MICHAEL DRISCOL, President.

MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 130 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, will be re-opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern languages, which are taught by the Oral system.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Will reopen their boarding and day school on the 15th of September, at No. 12 West 13th-st., sixth door west of 5th av. Circulars obtained at CROWEN'S bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at their residence.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY SCHOOL—Conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. 36 East 36th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 66 East Broadway, will be reopened for Boys, on MONDAY, Sept. 1. THEODORE COLEMAN, Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER—Will open a DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1 East 32d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 232 Henry-st. The next session at this institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. J. L. MARSHALL.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No. 18 West 33d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD—Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

JERSEY CITY.—The Misses ROUSSELLE'S Seminary for Young Ladies, No. 45 Grand-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1. References and circulars can be had at the above address.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained from the Janitor of the University. TIMLOW & BENDAN, Principals.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above. GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

THE FALL TERM—OF MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, will commence Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 59 West 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN will re-open their school at No. 1 5th-av., 1st door from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 15.

MISS FITZGERALD'S—French and English School for young ladies, No. 172 West 23d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 East 16th st., near Stuyvesant Square, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 24th-st., will re-open on MONDAY, the 15th of September.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—No. 765 Greenwich st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE SCHOOL—No. 12 Chambers-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 A. M. H. W. WINANT, Principal.

MRS. GIBSON—No. 38 Union square, will reopen her Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, on Monday, 15th September.

THE MISSES HENDERSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 62 West 26th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 1.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL—Will resume its duties at No. 81 East 16th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

MISS SNOW'S—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened on the 1st of September.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. [illegible] East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. DIETZ—Will reopen her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Sept. 10, at No. 58 East 22d-st.

J. DE LAUNAY'S—Classes in FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN, &c., (No. 180 9th-st.) Lectures given to literary institutions on *Philology and Archæology.*

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL & ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 237 4th av., (one door above 19th st.,) will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

CUMMINGS' SCHOOL OF DESIGN—No. 59 East 13th-st., is now open for the season.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer *America*, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President, blank date and amount. Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 232, 233, 240. Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 80, inclusive, and 12 and 50, inclusive. Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisville, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.) The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payment has been stopped. WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

LOST—A promissory note for $550, dated April 1, 1856, payable in six months from date, drawn by A. LINSHEIMER to his own order, and indorsed by him. The public are cautioned against receiving the same, as payment has been stopped.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A full-blooded setter dog, must be handsomely marked, (brown and white, or yellow and white preferred,) well broken, and suitable for shipment to the South. Apply with dog at No. 201 Chambers-st.

## FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Situated in the village of Southport, Conn. Two stories and attic, verandah, ground, well of excellent water, small barn, an acre of ground, in first-rate order and condition. House one year old. Two and a half hours' ride from New-York, by the New-Haven Railroad, 10 minutes' walk from the depot, and 6 minutes' walk from the beach, a superior place for bathing; village remarkably healthy. Will be sold cheap on application to GORDON PERRY, Southport, or to BULKLEY, SHEPHERD & Co., No. [illegible] Pearl-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—The modern four-story house, (English basement) No. 209 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., opposite Dr. HATFIELD'S church. House 20x48, lot 20x109, 17 rooms, 3 large cellar vaults, gas, bath, range, &c.; first-class neighborhood; $8,700 cash, balance on bond and mortgage if desired; possession any time; seen daily. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—A three-story wooden dwelling house, with a two-story rear building, pleasantly situated in Grand-st., near the depot of the New-Jersey Railroad, in good order, conveniently arranged, with eleven bedrooms. Terms of sale favorable. Apply to F. B. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

HOUSES FOR SALE—On the south side of 36th st., near 4th-av., two first-class four-story and basement brown-stone front houses, 25 feet front; finished last May and now ready to be occupied; built in the most substantial manner and finished in elegant style. Terms easy. Apply on the premises to GEO. J. HAMILTON.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story and basement brown-stone front house No. 5 West 37th-st., with all the modern improvements; the house is in complete repair, and has just been painted and frescoed throughout. For particulars, apply to A. T. HIGBIE, No. 15 Nassau-st.

ASTORIA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated about one mile from the ferry, large square house, fine stable and out-buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out with fruit and evergreen trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 300 feet from the new Bowery, is every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and is lacking for steam-power, having a first-class 5-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one-hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF GREENWICH, FAIRFIELD CO., CONN.—All that valuable property and real estate belonging to the estate of Capt. DANIEL MERRIT, deceased, of said place, said property being in the immediate vicinity of the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company at Greenwich, one hour's ride from the City, and consists of the homestead with about 5 acres of land, 1 storehouse, dock and 3 acres land, 1 cottage house with 3 acres land north side of the railroad; 1 meadow opposite depot, of 4 acres land, and other land in the immediate vicinity. Also, 7 valuable building lots on Rocky Neck Point, near the steamboat landing. The whole will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1856, at 1½ P. M. JOSEPH G. MERRITT, Executor.

FOR SALE A BARGAIN IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A handsome residence, with all the modern improvements but 3 years old, beautifully situated on high ground, fronting the College Campus, 351 yards from depot, with eight trains each way per day. A more desirable residence for a retired family, or persons doing business in New-York, is seldom offered; can view the premises with trains, foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 and 11 A. M., returning at 10 or 1 P. M. Carpets for sale if desired, and possession given immediately. Terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, or of A. J. MOULTON, No. 76 Wall-st. WILLIAM FLAGG.

FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty acres of valuable land, within five minutes' walk of the New-Hamburgh depot, on the Hudson River Railroad, and a short distance from the seats of Messrs. Wetmore, Suydam, Van Allen, Barclay, Hemingway, Van Rensselaer, Sheafe, and others, will be sold at a moderate price. The building site commands a very extensive view in all directions. There is a classical school in the vicinity, and churches of several denominations. Those desiring to purchase a country place on the Hudson above the Highlands, will find this in all respects, a most eligible location. For further particulars apply to Mr. R. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

BUILDING SITE—Unsurpassed in beauty, at West Bloomfield, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York, near the depot, embracing every requisite for a first-class country seat, at a very moderate price; 13 acres, part beautifully wooded and part orchard, sloping very gradually to the east, and overlooking the village, with magnificent views of New-York, Brooklyn and Newark Cities, Newark bay, &c., and having the advantage of obtaining pure water, at an elevation sufficient to introduce it to the top of any house. Schools, churches, stores, Post-Office, &c., near. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT A BARGAIN—Near Wallingford Station, New-Haven County, Conn., 70 acres, 1a of wood, and the balance in a high state of cultivation, with a fine large frame two-story house, with 8 rooms on first floor, built 5 years since in the most substantial manner. Barn, wagon house and other out-buildings. Great variety of fine fruit. Stream of water and fine spring introduced in the house and barn situated on one of the most pleasant streets in the town. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.—A farm of 80 acres, 32 miles from New-York, situated at New-Brunswick, N. J., and within one mile of steamboat landing, and two miles from the New-Jersey Railroad Depot. Said farm is in a good state of cultivation; soil well adapted to trucking or grain. A great quantity of fruit trees of different varieties, a fine modern-finished house, and good out-houses. Will be sold low. For particulars inquire at No. 201 Broadway, up stairs.

PLOT OF GROUND FOR SALE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—Containing 13 acres, centrally situated on a ridge commanding a fine view of the village, water, railroad, and surrounding country, and very convenient to the depot. Four acres of the premises, on the north side, are covered with wood the whole depth of the lot. This site possesses more than ordinary attractions from its location and elevation. It will be sold together or in lots of 4 acres if desired. Inquire of the subscriber, at his residence, JASON CRANE.

FOR SALE—A few very neat and elegant dwellings in most excellent locations in Brooklyn. One three-story, basement and cellar, brick house, lot 22x100, beautifully located, newly painted and in splendid order, gas, bath room, marble mantels, &c., &c., will be sold for $6,700. Very genteel houses in first-rate locations at prices from $3,000 to $10,000. In all cases a large portion can remain on mortgage. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—Eight lots on west side 2d-av., between 77th and 78th sts., each lot 25 feet 6 inches by 105. Price $1,350 a lot, free of taxes and assessments—susceptible of immediate improvement. Apply to D. & T. McMAHON, No. 271 Broadway, Rooms No. 12 and 13. Terms very easy.

FOR SALE—A four-story brown house and store, 22x90, on West side 3d-av., between 79th and 80th sts., well adapted for business; price $6,500. Terms very easy; apply to D. & T. McMAHON, lawyers, No. 271 Broadway.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first-class City property; situated in the town of Rye, near two depots, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 5 to 8 P. M.

ILLINOIS FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—An improved farm of 240 acres rich land in Will County, Illinois, will be sold at a bargain or exchanged for City property. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

COTTAGE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—In a desirable street near City Hall, lot 25 by 100, house 25 by 30, and two-story extension 12 by 33, finished in modern style, with extra conveniences. Price, $7,000. One-half on mortgage. Principals only will address Box No. 2,312, New-York Post-Office.

A BARGAIN.—For sale, house and lot No. 164 East 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; also, some valuable property on Lexington-av. and 53d-st., must be sold. Inquire at No. 164 East 19th-st.

A LARGE BAY HORSE FOR SALE.—Sixteen hands high, five years old last May. Sold for want of use. Can be seen at No. 69 Bank-st., near 8th-av.

## TO LET

HOUSE TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY.—The three-story brick house in Erie-street, No. 150, situated in an excellent neighborhood, having gas fixtures and very convenient. A line of stages to the ferry pass the door continually. Possession given immediately. Rent $350. Inquire of E. M. COLES, office, corner of South 4th st. and Jersey-av.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—a handsome four-story brown-fronted English basement house, with all the modern improvements. The furniture is nearly new and in good condition; will be sold at a bargain. Rent only $800. Address D. B. G., at this office, or apply at No. 219 West 35th-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—Those two valuable lots, Nos. 437 and 439 Broadway, on the southwest corner of Broadway and Howard-st.; this property, 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep on Howard-st., is entirely covered by two 4-story brick buildings; the basement has been long used, most profitably, as a saloon; the first floor is one of the best situated in the City for any respectable wholesale or retail business, while the upper part, containing 119 rooms, is well suited for a hotel; to lease 21 years or less, together or in parcels. Inquire of G. G. MITCHELL, No. 75 Nassau-st.

DESIRABLE HOUSES TO LET.—The large five-story house, or hotel, on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., and near Broadway; also, the three-story house No. 145 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.—$1,000; also, the three-story house No. 195 Hammond-st., near Greenwich-st.—$600; all in first-rate order. Possession immediately. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—With immediate possession, the upper part of No. 361 Broadway. The above premises have been entirely remodeled, painted, &c., and have an excellent light, and are admirably adapted for millinery or any other fancy business, being undoubtedly the best location in the City. Apply to GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—A large, front, five-story building, twenty-five by eighty feet, with cellar under the whole; built and lighted in the best manner, and well adapted for manufacturing and mechanical purposes. Inquire at No. 195 Chrystie-st.

LEASE FOR SALE OR HOUSE TO LET—House nearly new, four-story brick, with store; the gas and water to fourth floor. Suitable for business or boarders. Lease 5½ years, or rent $650 a year. Apply on the premises No. 54 Great Jones-st., between Bowery and Broadway.

## TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—[illegible] between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. [illegible]

TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished houses, [illegible] of houses in choice locations, [illegible] from $450 to $800, [illegible] to $1,400 per annum. Also, houses and farms in and out of the City. Apply to SAMUEL BROWN, No. [illegible] av., between 5th and 6th sts.

TO LET—A three-story house in East 27th-st., with all the improvements [illegible] Address BROWN, Box No. 155 Chatham-square Post-Office.

THREE STORES TO LET CHEAP—Under the Fourth District Court house, corner [illegible] and 4th-av.; one is a corner and has a fine [illegible] to be let together or separate. Apply to MILLICK & BUCK, [illegible]

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR TO LET—No. [illegible] Canal-st., [illegible] for any description of business, [illegible] dressmaker, &c. [illegible] E. W. RICHARDS, No. 301 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—The store No. 268 Water-st., between Beekman and Peck-slip, [illegible] on the 15th of September. Inquire of ABENDROTH BROTHERS, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st.

STEAM POWER—A few choice rooms [illegible] Franklin-st., one square from Broadway. [illegible] of the word "steady," [illegible] quire of T. BENNETT, on the premises.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. [illegible] st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—[illegible] room, in a new building in Cliff-st. [illegible] J. G. HOLL & SON, [illegible]

## HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—A small, neat, [illegible] Cottage House, with the modern improvements, in a respectable neighborhood. Location between [illegible] 25th sts., 4th and 7th avs. Address E. F., [illegible] Times.

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE—A 3-story house 25 feet front, or a 2-story [illegible] feet front, with all the modern improvements, [illegible] location up town. Address, with particulars, [illegible] Post-Office.

## BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. [illegible] Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By [illegible] LAND & CO., No. 46 Wall-st., New-York. [illegible] promptly filled.

## STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE [illegible]—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from foot of Jay-st., North River, landing at Caldwell's, [illegible] Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, [illegible] West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Po'keepsie and Rhinebeck. The first-class steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. [illegible] and COLUMBIA, Captain [illegible] will leave Pier foot of Jay-st. [illegible] Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places: Hudson, Claverack, Mellenville, Ghent, Chatham 4 Corners, East Chatham, Canaan, Lebanon Springs, [illegible] State Line, West Stockbridge, [illegible] The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from [illegible] The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

FOR SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLAND, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The new, light-draught steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, [illegible] will run from foot of [illegible] North River, as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | | LEAVE OCEAN PORT. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday, Aug. 26 | 4 P. M. | Tuesday, Aug. 26 | 11½ A. M. |
| Wednesday, Aug. 27 | 5 P. M. | Wednesday, Aug. 27 | 6 A. M. |
| Thursday, Aug. 28 | 5 P. M. | Thursday, Aug. 28 | 7 A. M. |
| Friday, Aug. 29 | 5 P. M. | Friday, Aug. 29 | 7½ A. M. |
| Saturday, Aug. 30 | 3½ P. M. | Saturday, Aug. 30 | 8 A. M. |
| Sunday, Aug. 31 | 8 A. M. | Saturday, Aug. 30 | [illegible] |
| Sunday, Aug. 31 | [illegible] | Sunday, Aug. 31 | 4 P. M. |
| Monday, Sept. 1 | [illegible] | Monday, Sept. 1 | [illegible] |
| Tuesday, Sept. 2 | [illegible] | Tuesday, Sept. 2 | [illegible] |

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country. This boat is constantly offered to the traveling community as the best-adapted boat ever on the route.

SEPT., 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, (MIDDLETOWN,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., Pier, North River:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | | LEAVE RED BANK. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, Sept. 1 | 6 A. M. | Monday, Sept. 1 | 9½ A. M. |
| Tuesday, Sept. 2 | 6½ A. M. | Tuesday, Sept. 2 | 10 A. M. |
| Wednesday, Sept. 3 | 7 A. M. | Wednesday, Sept. 3 | 10½ A. M. |
| Thursday, Sept. 4 | 7½ A. M. | Thursday, Sept. 4 | 11 A. M. |
| Friday, Sept. 5 | 8 A. M. | Friday, Sept. 5 | 11 A. M. |
| Saturday, Sept. 6 | 11½ A. M. | Saturday, Sept. 6 | 5 P. M. |
| Sunday, Sept. 7 | 7½ A. M. | Sunday, Sept. 7 | 4½ P. M. |

ELIAS HAIGHT'S Squan Line of Stages connect with this Boat; also, Stages to all parts of the country.

REGULAR MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. The new steamer GLEN COVE will leave pier foot of Canal and Spring sts. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock. For further particulars inquire of J. LEWIS, [illegible] West-st. Steam Music attached to this boat.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stony Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baiting Hollow and Miller's-place.

## OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OIL! NOT EXPLOSIVE. SECURED BY PATENTS. KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL. THE ECONOMY OF THIS OIL IS UNRIVALED. $1 10 of KEROSENE gives as much light as [illegible] seed oil, [illegible] of whale oil, [illegible] of camphene, and [illegible] of burning fluid. It burns in all the argand button top lamps, including camphene and olive oil lamps, without the usual tendency to smoke.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING AND BINNACLE OIL. The effect of this oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical; it removes the gum caused by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best Sperm Oil, and does not congeal at a low temperature. For binnacle lamps, signal and bowsprit lanterns, it is unsurpassed. It will burn for two nights without trimming or crusting the wick, a great desideratum for shipmasters, and gives a light equal to best Sperm Oil. It also burns in all the solar and hand lamps. The attention of engineers, ship chandlers and ship captains is respectfully requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of AUSTENS, Agent of Kerosene Oil Company, No. 50 Beaver-st.

EXTRA REFINED RESIN OIL. WADSWORTH'S EXTRA REFINED RESIN OILS, FREE FROM ALL DISAGREEABLE ODOR AND WARRANTED to be well adapted for the following purposes: "BOILED OIL," of a superior grade for "PAINTING." "MACHINERY OIL," prepared for "RAILROADS, MILLS, FACTORIES," and all classes of MACHINERY; particularly adapted to COLD WEATHER. "TANNERS' and CURRIERS' OIL," for mixing with TALLOW and finishing. "FOR GAS," adapted to all the "GAS APPARATUS" now in use. "FOR PRINTERS' INK, BLACKING, LINIMENTS," and various purposes in the Mechanic Arts. These Oils are very low in price, manufactured with great care by an improved process of distillation and refining, and offered to dealers more advantageously than any oils in market. DANIEL WADSWORTH & CO., Manufacturers, No. 183 Pearl-st., cor. of Pine-st.

PAINT ONE CENT PER POUND.—Oil 50 cents per gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 113 Maiden-lane.

## WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

TO WATCH IMPORTERS.—M. T. LEVITT, of the firm of J. & M. T. Levitt, chronometer and watch manufacturers to the Lords Commissioners of the admiralty, London, offers his services to those gentlemen in the trade who may wish to enter into arrangements with him for a supply of their watches and movements. As the period of his stay is limited, prompt attention to this notice is respectfully solicited. Apply for M. T. LEVITT, at R. & F. Lawrence's, No. 10 John-st. J. & M. T. LEVITT are successors of Morris Tobias, No. 31 Minories, London, and are sole manufacturers of all watches and chronometers bearing that name.

## LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

## AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

**WILL SELL THIS DAY**—Sept. 1, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$13,000 New-Albany and Salem Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Hudson River Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.
$5,000 Flushing Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
$5,000 Flushing Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.
$5,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 10 per cent. Income Bonds.
$25,000 Great Western (Ill.) Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$20,000 Lake Erie, W. and St. Louis Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
$20,000 Lake Erie, W. and St. Louis Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.
$4,000 New-York City 5 per cent. Assessment Bonds.
1 share Academy of Music....$1,000
15 shares New-Jersey Central Railroad....$100 each
[illegible] shares Delaware, L. and Western Railroad....$50 each
[illegible] shares New Creek Coal Company....$10 each
[illegible] shares Tradesmen's Bank....$40 each
[illegible] shares La Farge Fire Insurance Co....$100 each
[illegible] shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co....$50 each
[illegible] shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company....$25 each

Terms of Sale—10 per cent. this day, and the balance [illegible]. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next Regular Sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 4.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

Stevenson Brown, Auctioneer.

**BY E. C. HOUGHTON**—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Sept. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 112 Nassau-st., extensive sale of superior City-made furniture, rosewood [illegible] French plate mirrors, oil paintings, cut glass, silver plated ware, fine table cutlery, &c. [illegible] Pianofortes at 1 o'clock; 1 rosewood 7 octave [illegible] Catalogues on the morning of sale.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.

**WILL SELL THIS DAY**, Sept. 1, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] the entire furniture and effects of a family [illegible] Deposits required.

P. S. Bulkley, Auctioneer.

**POSITIVE SALE**—On SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 11 o'clock, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JUDAH B. VOORHEES, Esq., referee of that beautiful country seat known as the [illegible] place, beautifully situated on the Post Road near the Depot [illegible] with a fine view of the Sound and adjacent country. [illegible] Apply to the auctioneer, No. 10 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

Peter Oakes, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 342 Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

**MONDAY, SEPT. 1.—MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOTEL FURNITURE.**—At 10½ o'clock, on the premises, corner Hicks and Montague-sts., Brooklyn, all the furniture of the Pierrepont House, consisting of [illegible] of parlor furniture, large French plate pier and mantel glasses, tapestry, Brussels and three-ply carpets, a large assortment of chamber and dining room furniture, 1 Chickering piano-forte, silver-plated, China and glass ware, copper cooking utensils, table and bed linen, wines, liquors, stores, &c.

N. B.—Catalogues ready at salesroom on Friday.

J. & S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

**CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.**—By J. & S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 251 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, 50 crates all kinds W. G. blue and common ware; 200 packages glass ware, China, Britannia ware, &c. Goods well packed for shipping. Sale positive for cash.

**THIS DAY, MONDAY**, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, BUILDING LOTS IN THE NINTH WARD, in pursuance of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscribers, Trustees under the will of WILLIAM CAMP, deceased, will sell at public vendue on MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, about 43 building lots, situate on the East side of Broad-st., south side of Camp-st., west side of Mulberry-st., and both sides of Orchard-st., in the city of Newark, known as the Camp property. Maps of the whole property, showing the location and dimensions of the several lots, may be seen prior to the sale, at the offices of JOHN R. WEEKS, Esq., No. 298 Broad-st., and JOSEPH N. TUTTLE, No. 250 Broad-st., in Newark. Terms and conditions of sale will be more particularly made known at the time and place of sale.

ISAAC NICHOLS, JOSEPH N. TUTTLE, } Trustees.

**AUCTION NOTICE.—EARTHENWARE, WHITE CHINA, &c.**—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 218 Pearl-st., from the shelves for cash to close sales 10 packages English white China, granite-ware, &c. Catalogues now ready.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

**HAZELTON BROTHERS,** PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. [illegible] Centre-st., New-York. A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases, WARRANTED. UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

**A. W. LADD & CO.'S PIANOS.**—A fine assortment now on hand. Parties who have been heretofore disappointed, can now be supplied. Pianos of our own and various other makers. Sole agents for CARHART & NEEDHAM'S melodeons, stools, covers, &c., &c. Pianos and melodeons to rent.

JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway.

**GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.**—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch [illegible], which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

**GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.**—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

**T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES.**—A large variety just received at the warerooms, Nos. 333 and 335 Broadway, corner of Canal. New Pianos to rent on trial. Taylor & Farley's Melodeons, [illegible] Special attention is invited to these beautiful instruments.

**J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES**—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms No. 2?? Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 2?d-st. and 9th-av.

**RAVEN, BACON & CO.**—Successors to Bacon & Raven—Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOMS, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

**GREAT BARGAIN.**—A CARVED PIANO.—A [illegible], 7 octave, fully warranted; also, second-hand pianos of different makes, (Chickering's, Nunn's, &c., at $60, $80, $100 and $150, &c. For sale by

T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

**REMOVAL.**—Messrs. BADEAU & LOCKWOOD have removed from No. 269 to No. 237 Washington-st.

## FINANCIAL.

**INTEREST NOTICE.**—The interest due 1st of September next, on BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE—seven per cent., issued to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co.—will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office, No. 3 Wall-st., on and after that date.

ATWOOD & CO.

New-York, Aug. 26, 1856.

**THE INTEREST**—Due 1st proximo, on BONDS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE—seven per cent.—issued to the Milwaukee, Fon du Lac and Green Bay Railroad Co.—will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office, No. 3 Wall-st., on and after that date.

ATWOOD & CO.

[illegible]

F. M. WRIGHT, F. D. KIMBALL, J. H. BAKER, } Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

New-York, Aug. 13, 1856.

**NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS.**—Notice is hereby given to the holders of Bonds issued by the State of California, in payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in said State, and to indemnify the State, for which an appropriation was made by Act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1854, and for which further provision was made by Act of Congress, approved Aug. 18, 1856, that said Bonds (known as the "War Bonds of the State of California,") with the Coupons attached, must be presented to the Commissioners appointed by the State of California, to settle the same, at their office in the City of Washington, on or before the first day of September next, after which date all interest on said Bonds will be stopped.

JAMES W. DENVER, SAMUEL B. SMITH, } Commissioners California War Debt.

A. J. F. PHELAN, Clerk.

Washington, Aug. 22, 1856.

**EIGHT PER CENT. AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MUSCATINE, KEOKUK AND BURLINGTON.**—$30,000 City of Muscatine, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, being convertible into the stock of that Company.

$100,000 City of Keokuk, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad, being convertible into the stock of the Company.

$75,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, issued to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.

$25,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds, issued for municipal purposes.

The principal and interest of all above Bonds are payable in the City of New-York. Full particulars can be obtained on application to

E. W. CLARKE, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

**CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.**—Secretary's Office, Cleveland, O., Aug. 15, 1856.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, to approve or disapprove of a contract prepared and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company, the use in common for the term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal for a like period of time, of so much of the tracks and depots of the former Company as are situated at, and between, Cleveland and Grafton. By order of the Board.

H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

**CAUTION.**—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling, or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON, survivor of STRATTON & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1854, maturing 20 years therefrom. The said bonds were obtained from me by false representations, and without consideration rendered. Due notice has been given to the city of Louisville, prohibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. 21, as aforesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz.: Nos. 22, [illegible] 110, 112, 118, 120, 121 and 145.

Louisville, Aug. 7, 1856.

W. R. CULVER.

**OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES**—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court-House.)—New-York, June 26, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably arise from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 3 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is strictly prohibited from receiving or taking charge of money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order,

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

**CITY LOAN.**—The Comptroller will issue Revenue Bonds, at an interest of 6 per cent., for a temporary loan of [illegible], payable in thirty, sixty, and ninety days, in sums not less than $1,000. The money may be deposited with the Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, Esq., at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner Broadway and Chambers-st. Bonds will be issued upon presenting his receipt at the Comptroller's Office, bearing interest from date of deposit.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Aug. 30, 1856.

**OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.**—No. 37 Exchange-place, New-York, Aug. 26, 1856.—The semi-annual interest coupons, due first September proximo, on the Real Estate Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this Office, on and after that day.

JOHN J. HILL, Register, &c.

**OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.**—No. 34 EXCHANGE-PLACE.—New-York, Aug. 26, 1856.—The Coupons of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, due on the 1st September, will be paid on and after that day at this office.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

**NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.**—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

**$20,000 MILWAUKEE CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS**—20 years to run, interest coupons February and August, issued under authority of a special act of the Legislature, for building school-houses, for sale at 85 per cent. by

MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 33 William-st.

Office Green Bay, Milwaukee & Chicago R. R. Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 29, 1856.

**MILWAUKEE CITY COUPONS**—Due Sept. 1, issued to this Company, will be paid on presentation at this Office, on and after that date.

E. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

## BANK NOTICES.

**BANK DEPARTMENT**—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Aug. 26, 1856.—The MANUFACTURERS' AND TRADERS' BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

**BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.**—Albany, Sept. 1, 1856.—The CHEMUNG COUNTY BANK, at Horse Heads, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of The NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of JOHN THOMPSON as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

**ARTISANS' BANK.**—No. 117 Nassau-st.—This Bank will open for business at the above location, on TUESDAY, Sept. 2, 1856. By order of the Board.

C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.

**MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK**—3d-av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

T. E. STILLMAN, President.

## DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Covington & Lexington R. R. Co., Covington, Ky., Aug. 22, 1856.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**—The semi-annual interest falling due in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of September, on the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company's Bonds, guaranteed by the city of Covington 6 per cents, and the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company's first and second mortgage bonds, 6 and 7 per cents, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons. Signed,

S. J. WALKER, Treasurer.

**DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.**—New-York, Sept. 1, 1856.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to 15th inst. inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

**BULL'S HEAD BANK.**—New-York, Aug. 19, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on the first day of September proximo.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

## MEDICAL.

**ROMAN EYE BALSAM.** THE CELEBRATED REMEDY.

For weak and inflamed eyes, has been extensively used, with signal success, by a distinguished Oculist, during a long professional career, and easily be universally called upon as the very best salve that can be used. In cases where the eyelids are inflamed, it acts almost like magic in relieving all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

**THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.**—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within [illegible] of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 189 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; C. V. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 127 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

**NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.**—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office, of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-street, (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail, of DR. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8.

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**DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND**—Is the ne plus ultra of venereal medicines and has only required to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day.

Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can. Innumerable cases progress in defiance of all the doctors can do; but by his wonderful specific and his perfect knowledge of every stage of the disease, he either alleviates or cures in one day. Those who doubt this assertion should call, and he will cure them without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds, which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills which undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few hours, enjoy the pleasures of life, and feel "that Richard is himself again."

SURE CURE.—The Great Remedy, Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. $1. Sold at the old established office, Canal-st., corner of Broadway.

The following are the diseases in which Dr. WARD may be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure after every other physician has failed; Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, or the real Venereal; all the forms of Secondary Symptoms, Spermatorrhoea, and a certain description of Nervous Debility.

Patients communicating from a distance may be certain of receiving advice and medicine duly by express. Letters should be post-paid, and contain $5, in order to receive due attention. Prompt advice, all the requisite medicines, as well as a cure guaranteed, to those transmitting that amount. Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

**DR. RALPH**—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c., offices No. 543 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours 9 to 12 A. M., 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted. Those who apply in the early stages will be surprised at the rapidity and little inconvenience of the cure. In Stricture, from its slightest to its most advanced and distressing stages—and Seminal weakness, &c., as well as all diseases of the genito-urinary system, he can guarantee a perfect and radical cure without pain, offensive medicines or restrictions from business. Consultations strictly confidential; private seats for waiting. By letter, address to Box No. 389 Post-Office. Especial attention given to the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females; also, Piles, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Asthma, &c. A new strictly non mercurial treatment in old constitutional diseases.

**PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.**—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy, and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

W. WATSON, M. D.

Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

**DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE**—50th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth $1 and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics. The author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 22 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. Sundays—1 to 3 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis. Sunny Side, Democrat, Day Book, &c.

**$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.**—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the No., as spurious Dr. Hunters are starting up on every block, and the remedy is counterfeited all over the country.

**DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.**—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes; in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings; addressed especially to those about to marry. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at his residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

## COAL.

**COAL**—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also, Black-smith and Crossed-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 [illegible] and [illegible] 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

## RAILROADS.

**SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.**—HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS FOR THE SPRINGS. Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1½ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:35 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7½ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Catskill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

**GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!** MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

**GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.** The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

**SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.**—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 62.—Two Daily Express Trains.

7:00 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11:15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M. for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12:40 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1:30 P. M.

9:10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3:30 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

8:30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New-York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 4:15 Express Train per Central Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4:30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4:30 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.**—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 1 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M. (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

The above Trains run Daily, Sundays excepted.—These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

**COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.**—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manitowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—Europa and Champion on Lake Ontario; Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada and Collingwood, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 207 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.**—Leave New-York, via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

May 5, 1856.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY**—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

Summer Arrangement—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 9:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD NOTICE.**—Fare to Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 62. The Express Trains between New-York and Albany will resume their regular trips as follows: 6:40 A. M. Express train will leave New-York on Friday the 29th instant. 8:10 A. M. Mail train running regular. 3:30 P. M. Express train will leave New-York for Albany on Thursday the 28th instant.

RETURNING LEAVE ALBANY.

8:30 A. M. Express train on Friday the 29th instant. 9:15 A. M. Mail train running regular. 4:30 P. M. Express train on Thursday the 28th instant.

The road is repaired and in good order.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

**NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.**—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Line: Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

**NEW INLAND ROUTE**—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M., (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

**NEWPORT BY LAND ROUTE.**—Passengers leave New-York at 8 A. M., by New-York and New-Haven Railroad; New-Haven at 11:15 A. M., by Hartford and New-Haven Railroad; Hartford at 12:45 P. M., by Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad—arriving in Providence at 4:07 P. M., and leave Providence at 6:15 P. M., by steamer PERRY. Through tickets sold at Canal-st. station. Baggage checked through.

## INSURANCE.

**SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.**—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—CASH CAPITAL $200,000, ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

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## FURNITURE.

**SCHOOL FURNITURE.** CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

**ENAMELED FURNITURE.**—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 44 and 46 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

**FURNITURE FOR SALE.**—A small family about leaving the City, would like to dispose of their household furniture, which is nearly new, having been used but a few months. To a person going to housekeeping a great bargain is offered. Address W. W., Times office.

**SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE**—Wholesale and Retail.

WARREN WARD, No. 28 Canal-st.

## COPARTNERSHIP.

**DISSOLUTION.**—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JAMES SMIBERT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES SMIBERT, SUSAN PEARSON.

New-York, Aug. 30, 1856.

## FOR EUROPE.

**THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.**—The ships comprising this line are the following: ATLANTIC, Capt. Eldridge; BALTIC, Capt. Comstock; ADRIATIC, Capt. James West. These ships having been built by contract, expressly for Government service, [illegible]

[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage $110; Second Cabin Passage $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York....Wednesday, Aug. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston....Wednesday, Aug. 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York Wednesday, Sept. 3.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston....Wednesday, Sept. 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, Sept. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston....Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York....Wednesday, Oct. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston....Wednesday, Oct. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York. Wednesday, Oct. 15.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston....Wednesday, Oct. 22.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship BALTIC, Comstock Commander, will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st.

Notice.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the banks north of 42° until after the 1st of August.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. Any others will be returned.

The steamship ERICSSON, Lowber, will succeed the BALTIC and sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 13.

Notice.—The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.**—The United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. Wotton, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 20, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin....$130
Second Cabin....75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Passage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight will be taken after THURSDAY, June 26. For freight or passage apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Oct. 18.

**FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.**—THE U. S. Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. Higgins, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

From New-York to Southampton or Bremen:
In First Cabin, Main Saloon....$120
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon....110
In Second Cabin....60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All Letters must pass through the Post-Office. For freight or passage, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The Steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Oct. 4.

**STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.**—EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, Wm. Cumming, Commander. NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander. GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

GLASGOW....Saturday, 16th of August, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURGH, Tuesday, 2d September, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, 30th September, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

**ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA.**—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. Shannon, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of September, at 10 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9½ o'clock A. M.

The PERSIA will sail on the 17th September.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

## FOR CALIFORNIA.

**FOR CALIFORNIA.**—NEW-YORK and SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES.—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—The splendid Steamship TEXAS, 1,800 tons burthen, will sail from Pier No. 34, foot of North Moore-st., North River, for San Juan de Nicaragua, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. For freight or passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 2 Bowling Green.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

**FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.**—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Thomas Skinner, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.**—CHARLES S. JENKINS and DANIEL G. BIDSALL against HENRY R. BEACH, SAMUEL G. SAVAGE, SAMUEL COLT, JAMES R. MORGAN, and EDWARD R. HANKS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Greenwich-st., in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of two hundred and forty-three dollars and twenty-six cents, with interest from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1856.

J. A. SHERMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 20th August, 1856.

a1-law6wM*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER** of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN HYDE, late of the City of New-York, Innkeeper, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES McCAY, Esq., No. 18 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 11, 1856.

LOUISA HYDE, Administratrix.

jy14-law6mM*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER**—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTE MARTELLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of LOUIS F. DEFIGANIERE, No. 24 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next. Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of September, 1856.

LOUIS F. DEFIGANIERE, Administrator. JUSTINE MARTELLE, Administratrix.

m[illegible]-law6mM*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER**—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD F. POWERS, late of the City of Columbus, Georgia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 63 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, the 10th day of May, 1856.

HENRY T. MORGAN, Executor.

my12-law6mM*

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.**—WILLIAM G. WHEELER, ANTHONY C. BROWN and JOHN [illegible], Trustees, &c., for WILLIAM [illegible] against The NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, (of N. Y.).—In pursuance of a decretal order made in the above entitled action, and bearing date the eighth day of April, A. D. 1856, I, the undersigned Referee, appointed by the Court to execute the said order, shall sell at public auction, at the Court House, in the town of Malone, in the County of Franklin, and State of New-York, on the [illegible] day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, [illegible] the mortgaged premises and property [illegible] in said decree, in one parcel, and subject to any rights which James Savage, John James Dixwell and George B. Seymour have therein, as Trustees for the holders of Bonds known as the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, amounting to one million five hundred thousand dollars. The said mortgaged premises and property are described in said decree as follows:

The several mortgaged premises are situate in the Counties of St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton, and within the bounds of the several towns in the said respective counties through which the Northern Railroad has been located and constructed in accordance with the act of incorporation of the Northern Railroad Company, passed May 12, 1845, and all amendments thereto, viz.: The towns of Oswegatchie, Lisbon, Potsdam, Madrid, Norfolk, Stockholm, and Lawrence, in the County of St. Lawrence; the towns of Moira, Bangor, Malone, Burke and Chateaugay, in the County of Franklin; the towns of Clinton, Ellenburg, Chazy, Mooers, and Champlain, in the County of Clinton. The said Railroad extending from Lake Champlain, and including within its extent [illegible] what is known as the Rouse's Point Bridge, [illegible] or Crossing, or so much thereof as has been constructed by the defendants under the act entitled "An act authorizing the Northern Railroad Company to extend its [illegible] at Rouse's Point, on Lake Champlain," passed July [illegible], 1851, and also including the Champlain Branch of said road, to the River St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg, a distance of about one hundred and seventeen miles, and located and constructed in the several towns of the Counties of Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence, and said premises and property mortgaged are described in said mortgages, without reference to any schedule thereto attached, describing more minutely the personal property mortgaged as follows: the said description referring therein to the date of the execution of said mortgages:

"The Railroad of the Northern Railroad Company, constructed or to be constructed—the same being one hundred and seventeen miles in length, extending from Lake Champlain to Ogdensburg, together with the franchise of the said Company, and all and singular the railway, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and real estate, buildings, and fixtures of every kind and description, now owned by the said Company, or which shall hereafter be owned by them, and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all the land and lands occupied for Railway, Depots, or Stations, with all the buildings standing or hereafter to be erected thereon, and all real estate now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Company, together with all the locomotive engines, and tenders, passenger cars, freight cars, and all other cars, and shops, tools and machinery, and all other personal property whatsoever, of every name and nature, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Company, and in any way belonging or appertaining to the said Railroad of the said Company, now constructed or to be constructed."

The sale will include the following:

Comprising the several articles of personal property owned by the Northern Railroad Company, covered by the two mortgages to the plaintiffs, or one of them, and which is directed in the foregoing judgment and decree to be sold by the Referee, and claimed in the complaint as not being affected or covered by the mortgage to SAVAGE, DIXWELL and SEYMOUR:

First—The steamer Boston, her engines, boilers, boats, tackle, apparel and furniture: a claim and demand against GEORGE PARISH, for taking and converting the same.

Second—The boats and vessels comprising what is known as the "Ogdensburg Railroad Line," of Canal Boats on Lake Champlain, and consisting of the following named Canal boats, barges and vessels, with their and each of their sails, rigging, tackle, apparel and furniture:

The Richmond, Le Grange, Baptiste, Constantine, St. Regis, Niagara, Michigan, St. Lawrence, Erie, Saranac, Oswego, Champlain, Sorel, and Ausable.

Third—All the household furniture and hotel furniture contained in, and appertaining to, the hotel known as the "Station House Hotel," at Rouse's Point, in the County of Clinton, in the State of New-York.

Fourth—A certain bond executed by JOHN H. CRAWFORD and PHILO CHAMBERLIN, to WILLIAM T. BURNS, of Boston, dated the 16th day of December, A. D. 1852, in the penal sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, conditioned for the repayment, within five years from the date, of all sums or sums of money which should from time to time be loaned or advanced by said WILLIAM T. BURNS to said CRAWFORD & CHAMBERLIN, with [illegible] and further conditioned that said CRAWFORD & CHAMBERLIN would secure the payment of said money by mortgage upon any steam Propellers then owned, or which might thereafter be owned, by said CRAWFORD & CHAMBERLIN, and by the transfer of policies of insurance thereon, which Bond belonged to the Northern Railroad Company on the 7th day of April, 1854, and there was then due, owing and unpaid thereon, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, with interest thereon, from the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1853.

Also, a claim against GEORGE M. DUNHAM and JOHN P. PUTNAM, for the said Bond, which is in their possession and claimed by them.

Dated at Ogdensburg, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1856.

au22-3tawtsMWF WM. C. BROWN, Referee.

**SUPREME COURT**—City and County of New-York.—THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK of the City of New-York, plaintiff, against THOMAS J. SLOAT and JANET his wife, Samuel Leggett and Ann Eliza his wife, Nexiah Wright and Ellen F. Purdy, Edward Broderick, John F. Broderick, The J. L. Mott Iron Works, the President, Directors and Company of the Oriental Bank, Marshall O. Roberts, as President of the North River Bank in the City of New-York, William M. Burrill, Thomas McIntyre, George O. Robertson, John E. Burrill, Jr., the President, Directors and Company of the Grocers' Bank, Jeremiah R. Taylor, James W. Henley, Jacob Weeks, Jr., Aaron S. Foster, Charles Hendley, George W. Thompson, James R. Ball, Isaac H. Kennedy, Edward Birdsall, William W. Ward, [illegible] Jones, Isaac T. Grant, Daniel H. Viall, [illegible] Daniel L. Pettee, Theodore W. Riley, Sarah E. [illegible], John C. Zabriskie, The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receivers of the [illegible] Bank, [illegible] Nelson, George S. Jackson, John G. Hovey, Horace Cummings, William L. Cross, [illegible] Billings, [illegible] singer, William D. Shea, Daniel Gateson, George C. Webster, Samuel Albertson, Albert Albertson, Patrick Kennedy, Thomas Kennedy, James Williams, [illegible] Ryder, Amos Ryder, Julius A. Candee, Alfred P. Arnold, Jeremiah Sherman, Jacob D. Van Valen, James Bogart, Leopold Eidlitz, Thomas Geoghegan, Jonathan Purdy, Henry Sutcliff, Anson Wooding, William A. Pless, George B. Jackson, Lawrence Taylor and James Burnet, defendants.—Summons—For relief.—To each of the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 19 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 26, 1856.

BLANKE, OAKEY & CROMWELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 19 William-st., New-York.

au5-law6wM*

**SUPREME COURT.**—In the matter of application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF FIFTY-NINTH STREET from the Second-av. to the Fifth-av., and from the First-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to Statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of September A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter: that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of Fifty-ninth-st. from the Second-av. to the Fifth-av., and from the First-av. to the East River, in the said City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements, touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1856.

**SUPREME COURT**—City and County of New-York.—JAMES SPEARS, MARTIN L. PIERCE, HENRY T. SAMPLE and JOSEPH B. HANNA, against ROWLAND ELLIS and WILLIAM STURGES.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To ROWLAND ELLIS and WILLIAM STURGES: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 30 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and fifteen dollars and forty-six cents, with interest at six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 10, 1856.

STORRS & SEDGWICK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 30 Wall st., New-York.

N. B.—The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 9th day of August, 1856.

STORRS & SEDGWICK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

au11-law6wM*

**SUPREME COURT**—County of Albany.—EBENEZER CHISM AND JOHN S. TOWNSEND against JAMES REID.—To defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in this action, which will be filed with the Clerk of Albany County on the 14th day of August, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 75 State-street, in the City of Albany, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for two hundred and sixty dollars, with interest from the first day of May, 1856, besides costs.—Dated Albany, Aug. 14, 1856.

J. F. HIGGINS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

au18-law6wM*

**SUPREME COURT.**—[illegible]

[illegible]

J. F. HIGGINS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER**—[illegible]

[illegible]

ELIZABETH [illegible], Executrix.

SUMNER [illegible], Executor.

# New-York Daily Times

## NEW-YORK CITY.

**A Conflagration—Destruction of the "Lounging Observatory"—$150,000 worth of Property Consumed—Heavy damage of the Crystal Palace.**

A very destructive conflagration occurred in the City on Saturday morning; about $150,000 worth of property was destroyed.

The fire broke out between 12 and 1 o'clock in the copper shop of M. & E. CORNELLY, No. 49 West Forty-third-street, and spread with rapidity on every side. The alarm for the First District was promptly given, but the flames continuing to spread, a general alarm was sounded. This brought off the Fire Department in full force, but despite their exertions, more than a dozen buildings were destroyed.

Nearly all the buildings destroyed were of the second class, and a large number of families were rendered homeless.

The "Lounging Observatory" was completely destroyed, and the Crystal Palace was saved with much difficulty. It was on fire several times.

The spectacle drew together an immense number of spectators from all parts of the City, but so far as known, not a single accident occurred.

Our reporters, who were early on the spot, gathered the following particulars of

THE FIRE AND INSURANCE.

No. 49 Forty-third-street, copper shop, owned by M. & E. CORNELLY. Loss about $1,[illegible]; no insurance. The building owned by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company. Loss about $6,000; not insured.

No. 45 West Forty-fourth-street, occupied by Mr. WILLIAM R. WHITING, who with his family, was out of town. The loss of furniture probably $150; insured. The building is owned by Mr. BOARDMAN. It was not ascertained if insured. Loss about $1,000.

No. 45½ West Forty-fourth-street, occupied by DAVID BURNS. Loss about $1,100. Insured in the Metropolitan Insurance Company for $1,000.

No. 46 West Forty-fourth-street, occupied by JOHN GIMBONS. Loss about $400. No insurance. Building Nos. 46½ and 48, owned by JOHN GIMBONS, are damaged about $2,000, and are insured for $4,000 in the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford.

No. 42 West Forty-third-street, owned by Mr. MONTGOMERY; loss about $800. Insured for $1,200 in the Pacific Insurance Company.

Lounging Observatory, occupied by the Hydeville Marble Works; loss on stock about $60,000; Observatory and buildings owned by the Hydeville Marble Works Company; loss about $60,000. Insured on stock and buildings $17,500, in the following insurance companies: Hamilton, $2,500; Home, $5,000; Excelsior, $2,500; Harmony, $2,000.

No. 56 West Forty-third-street, occupied by seven families, whose loss by fire and water amounts to about $1,000. No insurance. The buildings are owned by Mr. WM. C. LEONARD; loss about $1,000. Insured for $3,000.

No. 20 and 22 West Forty-second-street, two frame buildings, owned and occupied by Mr. DAVID CROCKMAN, as his Metropolitan Emetic Soap Factory; all the stock was taken out. Loss to building about $600. Insurance not ascertained.

The total loss may be set down at $150,000, and the insurance at about $20,000.

This has been one of the most destructive conflagrations that has occurred in the City for a long time, and the only one since the burning of Harper's publishing house that has caused the fire bells to ring a general alarm.

THE LOUNGING OBSERVATORY.

On fire was a grand spectacle—a monument of flame reaching to the clouds amid the darkness and smoke! Fears were entertained that it would topple down upon the north nave of the Crystal Palace, or upon the masses below, but it crumbled within itself gradually and silently into a mass of smouldering cinders.

This Observatory will be greatly missed. It was a conspicuous landmark, by which the traveler could ascertain his whereabouts. In other respects it was a superfluous fabric. It was erected just after the completion of the Crystal Palace. It was three hundred and fifteen feet in height. The idea was conceived by Mr. WARING LAPHAM, after whom it was named. It was seventy-five feet square at the base, and tapered gradually to the top—the dimensions of which were between six and eight feet. It was entirely of wood, and so firmly constructed that a jury of practical builders pronounced it entirely safe. The ground plan was octagonal, and its various landings could easily accommodate more than 1,500 visitors at a time. It was originally owned by a Company, the capital stock of which consisted of $150,000. The concern never paid expenses. About two years ago it and its contiguous buildings were sold to a "Marblizing" Company, who about a year afterwards took off some seventy-five feet from its top. This Company has been a large sufferer.

The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained, but seems to have been the work of an incendiary.

The light which it cast was visible for miles around; and its general alarm awoke the citizens, who flocked to the scene on foot and by every conveyance.

The suburbs were aroused. Fire companies from Williamsburg, and one from Brooklyn crossed the ferry and rendered efficient aid.

FIRE IN FIFTY-FOURTH STREET.

At 7¼ o'clock Saturday evening a fire occurred in HALL'S brewery, in Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues. It was put out by the employes with a few pails of water.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

**The Knife Again—Probable Murder of a Boy by a Boy.**

The knife was brought into use again on Saturday night, with as effect that will most probably prove fatal. A boy named Max Ovendorf, while proceeding through Second-street, between Avenues C and D, about 12 o'clock Saturday night, was set upon by a boy named Isadore Fry, who stabbed him in the left side with a pocket knife, and then ran away leaving the knife sticking in the wound. He was soon afterwards arrested.

The boys are aged about 15 years each, and both worked in the Union Market, foot of Houston-street, for their fathers, who keep butcher's stalls there. A few days since a quarrel occurred between them, during which blows were exchanged, and since then they have been upon unfriendly terms. Fry, it appears, was determined on "satisfaction," and obtained it as above stated.

The wounded boy plucked the knife from his breast and then ran to his father, who, with another man, was close by. He was taken to a drug store from whence he was soon removed to the Eleventh Ward Station-House, where he was attended by Dr. Kimbark, who was of opinion that the wound would result fatally. The sufferer was then conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 276 Eighth-street, where the Coroner proceeded yesterday to hold an ante-mortem examination.

STATEMENT OF THE DYING BOY.

The wounded boy being sworn, made the following dying statement:

"I know I cannot live, and consequently will tell the truth. Before appearing in the presence of God, I say that the prisoner before me (Fry) is the boy who stabbed me. He and I had some quarrel. It occurred because he beat my little brother. I interfered and he hit me in the face. Last night I met him, and, as I suppose he had some ill feeling towards me, he stabbed me with a knife. He then ran away, leaving the knife sticking in me. I pulled the knife out myself."

OTHER EVIDENCE.

George Keithe was also sworn. He said: I was walking with the wounded boy's father, last evening, in Second-street, about a quarter before twelve o'clock; I saw the prisoner running up stairs, after stabbing the wounded boy, who cried out to me and his father that the prisoner (now before me) had stabbed him; we brought him to the drug-store, and subsequently to the Eleventh Ward Station-House, where every attention was paid him by Dr. Kimbark.

E. F. Tompkins, being sworn, said: I live in the house No. 8 Columbia row; last night, about a quarter to twelve o'clock, I was going home with the wounded boy, his father, and George Keithe; I saw the prisoner run out from his house, in Second-street, and stab Max Ovendorff with a knife, after which he ran away.

STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER.

The prisoner was then asked what he had to say, in reference to the charge against him. He answered:

"I plead guilty to stabbing Max Ovendorf, last night, in Second-street, between Avenues C and D. I was assaulted to the act by a challenge from him to fight."

Fry was then remanded to prison by the Coroner, to await the result of the wounded lad's injuries.

ARREST FOR SHAMMING.

Larry Maloney was arrested on Saturday by officer O'Neil, of the Second District Police Court, for stabbing on the 23d inst., at the corner of Thirteenth-street and Avenue A, a man named Gallagher. Gallagher received two serious wounds in the neck on the occasion. The prisoner managed to elude the Police until Saturday. He was brought before Justice Hayward, who committed him to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

**Struck on Board.**

Thomas McLaughlin, aged 5 years, residing at No. 366 Forty-third-street, was struck to death on 11½ o'clock Saturday morning, by the building upon which he was climbing for from some cause not ascertained. Deceased had been sick for a length of time, and his father, who was sitting up with him, fell asleep, and when he awoke he found his child dead—killed to death.

Coroner DERBY will hold an inquest upon the body.

The cause of the fire which resulted in so melancholy a tragedy was not ascertained, but it was probably the result of his sick son just before falling asleep, and a spark might have fallen upon the bed and set it on fire slowly. A candle which the father had left burning in the room was not sufficiently near the bed to set it on fire. Verdict according to the facts.


[ADVERTISEMENT.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night commences the Fall and Winter Season at this popular Theatre, and Manager PURDY, with his usual liberality and enterprising spirit, has prepared quite an array of novelties as a celebration of the occasion, commencing in the morning with the raising of a large carved figure of WASHINGTON on the top of the Theatre, the New-York Brass Band performing on the balcony—flags of all nations flying. In the evening at 7½ o'clock a grand display of fireworks from the balustrade of the building, prepared by Messrs. J. G. & I. ENOS, at the close of which the stage entertainment will commence. Two new and magnificent pieces have been prepared, viz.: "The Fairy Spell" and "Jessie, the Wanderer," with the pantomime of the "Red Grouse," with singing and dancing as an interlude.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

FALL CLOTHING!

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EVANS' EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

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| Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats | $8 00 |
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| Cassimere Business Coats | $3 50 to $6 00 |
| 5,000 pair fancy Cassimere Pants | $1 50 |
| 3,000 pair fancy Cassimere Pants | 2 00 |
| Black Cassimere Pants | $3 50 to $5 00 |
| Rich Moire Antique Silk Vests | $3 00 |
| Cassimere Vests | $1 50 |

&c., &c.,

At EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 64 and 68 Fulton-street.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ J. GURNEY would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he continues his Photographic and Daguerreotype business at his old Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard street, and that he has not removed any branch of his establishment to any part of this City, nor does he intend so doing. He has, however, made several important alterations and improvements in the Photographic department, and is now enabled, with the advantage of superior artists, to produce finer pictures than have heretofore been taken in this country.

J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-street.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

GRAND DRAMATIC OPENING AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—To-day commences the dramatic season at Barnum's Museum, and a bill of attraction is offered such as is rarely seen on any such occasion, under the happiest auspices. The company engaged is very large indeed, and composed of artists altogether of the highest reputation. Mr. C. W. CLARKE, Miss EMILY MEYRAUER and Mr. HADAWAY are among the number. The celebrated LIONEL GOLDSCHMID appears in one of his extraordinary entertainments this afternoon, and the comedy of "Money" is played this evening.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ The Kalliston, or Orient Water prepared by JOSEPH BURNET & Co., Tremont-street, Boston, contains a peculiar erasive property which will generally remove those disagreeable stains. It is, at the same time, perfectly harmless, allays all tendency to inflammation, and renders the complexion clear and beautiful. The Kalliston is for sale by all druggists. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, T. T. GARDE and Druggists generally.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ We have just finished an infinite variety of gold and silver pencil and pen cases, including the renowned "LOWENS' patent," decidedly the greatest improvement of the age as well as being quite a curiosity. The above are all of the best workmanship, and we are prepared to sell them at reasonable rates. WILMARTH, CLUSSMAN & Co.,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

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[ADVERTISEMENT.]

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